



FEBRUARY, 1989

## COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY  
NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA  
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA

### VOLUME 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
WESTERN DIVISION  
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND  
SAN BRUNO, CALIFORNIA 94066-0727

**Community Relations Plan**

**Naval Air Station**

**Alameda, California**

**Prepared by:**

**ICF Technology, Inc.**

**Under Contract to:**

**Canonic Environmental Services Corp.**

**February 15, 1989**

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY  
(RI/FS)  
VOLUME 4 OF 8

DATED 15 FEBRUARY 1989

THIS RECORD CONTAINS MULTIPLE VOLUMES  
WHICH HAVE BEEN ENTERED SEPARATELY

VOLUME 1 OF 8 – FINAL SAMPLING PLAN, RI/FS  
DATED 2/1/90 IS ENTERED IN THE DATABASE  
AND FILED AT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD NO.  
**N00236.000785**

VOLUME 1A OF 8 – FINAL SAMPLING PLAN,  
SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT TEST PROPOSAL  
ADDENDUM, RI/FS DATED 2/1/89 IS ENTERED IN  
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**DRAFT FINAL  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY  
WORK PLAN ADDENDUM**

**DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 1993**

**IS ENTERED IN THE DATABASE AND FILED AT  
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**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
FOR THE  
NAVAL AIR STATION  
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) has been developed for the U. S. Navy, Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command (WESTDIV) and the Naval Air Station (NAS) Alameda. The activities identified in this CRP will be implemented as part of the remedial action effort being conducted under the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program at NAS Alameda. All remedial and community relations activities are being performed in cooperation and close coordination with the California Department of Health Services (DHS) to satisfy the DHS Remedial Action Order issued to NAS Alameda on June 30, 1988. The Commanding Officer of NAS Alameda, Captain Roger Boennighausen, has committed the personnel and other resources necessary to establish and implement an open and participatory community relations program at NAS Alameda.

The purpose of this CRP is to carry out that commitment by identifying the concerns of potentially affected and/or interested community members related to current and planned remedial action activities at NAS Alameda; establishing procedures to address those concerns; maintaining open, two-way communication between the Naval Air Station and the interested community; and providing opportunities for that community to participate meaningfully in the decisions related to the investigation of contamination and the selection of appropriate cleanup methods.

This CRP contains the following sections:

1. Introduction
2. Site Background
3. Community Profile

4. Community Concerns
5. Objectives of the Community Relations Program for NAS Alameda
6. Minimum Community Relations Requirements
7. Community Relations Activities and Techniques
8. Relationship of Community Relations Activities to IR Technical Process

In addition this Plan includes four Appendices. Appendix A-1 contains a list of individuals interviewed for this CRP. Appendix A-2 contains a preliminary mailing list for the site, including all persons interviewed for the preparation of this plan. Appendix B identifies suitable locations for holding public meetings and for making site-related information easily accessible to community members. Appendix C is a glossary of terms used in this CRP or likely to be heard during discussions of the NAS Alameda CRP. Appendix D contains an uncategorized list of items placed currently in the Administrative Record.

This CRP is based on interviews and discussions conducted between October and November of 1988 with residents of the Alameda community and representatives of the following groups and agencies:

- City of Alameda officials;
- Other local and elected officials;
- Federal and State representatives;
- California Department of Health Services;
- Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency;
- Bay Area Air Quality Management District; and
- Other local regulatory agencies.

Finally, it is important to point out that this CRP is a working document. As such, changes in activities described in this plan will occur as the concerns and information needs of the community change, or as other circumstances warrant.

The designated NAS Alameda contact person for community relations activities at the site is:

Virginia Felker-Thorpe  
Public Affairs Officer  
Building 1, Room 161  
NAS Alameda  
Alameda, CA 94501-5000  
(415) 869-4101

The designated NAS Alameda contact person for technical questions and other questions related to the remedial action activity is:

Randy Cate  
Environmental Officer  
Facilities Management Office, Building 114  
Naval Air Station  
Alameda, CA 94501-5000  
(415) 869-4731

The designated California Department of Health Services contact person for community relations activities at the site is:

Shirley Buford  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Toxic Substances Control Division  
North Coast California Section  
5850 Shellmound Street, Suite 130  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
(415) 540-3401

The designated California Department of Health Services contact person for technical questions and other questions related to the remedial action activity is the Project Officer for the site:

Don Cox  
NAS Alameda Project Officer  
Toxic Substances Control Division  
North Coast California Section  
5850 Shellmound Street, Suite 130  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
(415) 540-3401

## 2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

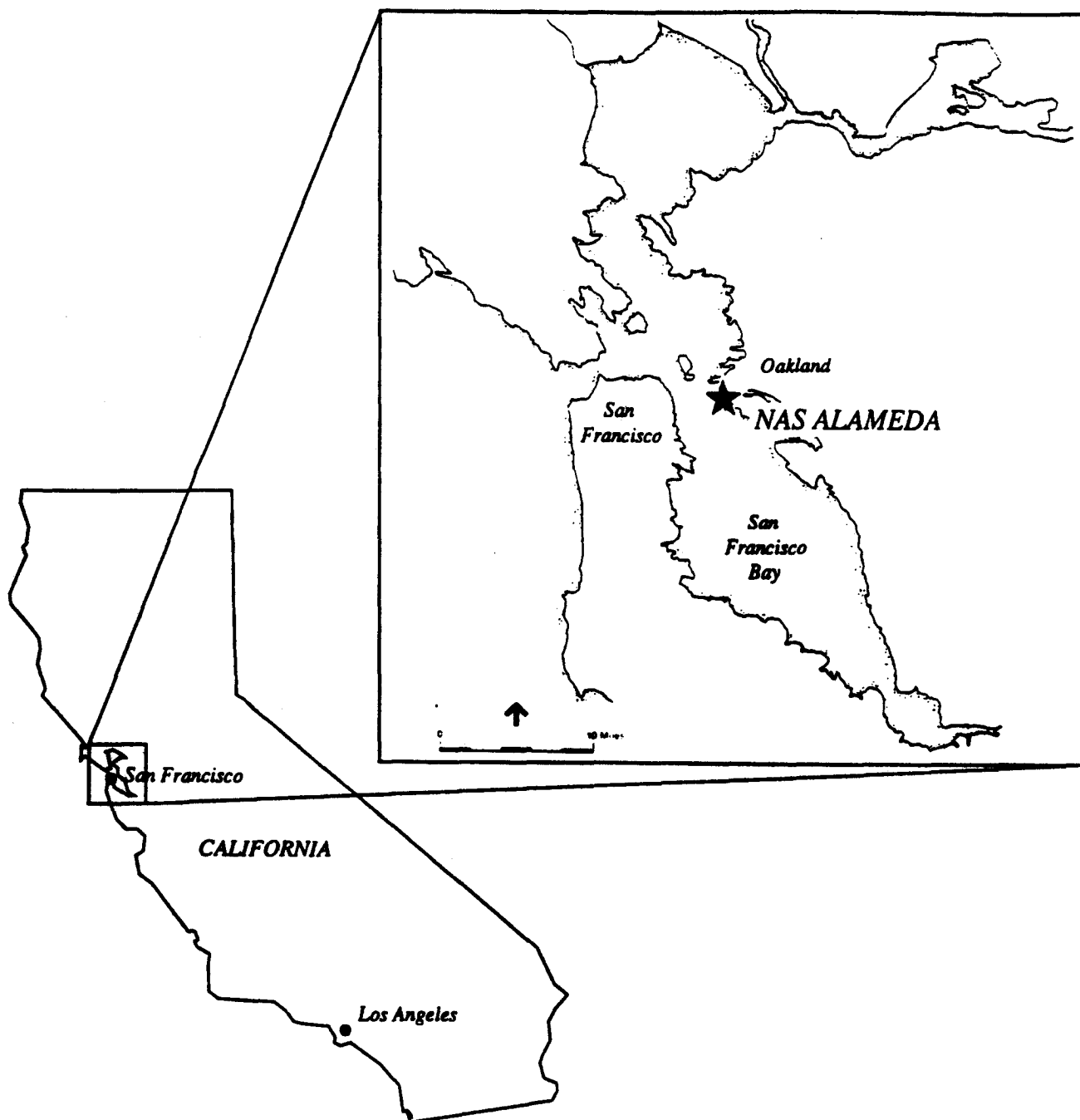
The Naval Air Station (NAS) Alameda is located at the west end of the island of Alameda, in Alameda and San Francisco Counties, California. Alameda Island is found along the eastern side of San Francisco Bay, as shown on the location map in Exhibit 1. Alameda occupies 2,634 acres and is approximately two miles long and one mile wide. Most of the eastern portion of the Air Station has been developed with offices and industrial facilities, while runways and support facilities occupy the western part of the station. Adjacent to the facility on the northeast corner lies the Todd Shipyards. Three public schools -- the George P. Miller Elementary School, Chipman Junior High School, and Encinal High School -- are located less than one-half mile from NAS Alameda.

### 2.1 Overview of Facility Operations

Originally a peninsula, the land that is now Alameda Island was the scene of early industrial activity. An oil refinery was constructed in 1879 by the Pacific Coast Oil Company and later purchased by the Standard Oil Company, which operated the plant until 1903. In 1876, a team of engineers cut a channel through the peninsula's tip, linking San Leandro Bay with the main portion of San Francisco Bay and making Alameda an island. Dredging was conducted to deepen the canal and, in 1902, the Tidal Canal was opened. At this time, 20-mule teams hauled raw borax out of Death Valley for shipment to Alameda's Pacific Coast Borax Works, which was located at the present site of the aircraft engine overhaul building.

The United States Army acquired the site from the City of Alameda on December 2, 1930, and began construction on the site during the following year. As part of these construction activities, the army drilled and tested a 12-inch well. Both the Army well and another well, which had been sunk in the vicinity of Buildings 26 and 52, were eventually shut down due to natural mercury contamination.

FIGURE 1: Location Map



The Navy acquired title for the area in the Fall of 1936 from the Army. Two years later, in response to events in Central Europe that would eventually lead to World War II, the Navy began construction of the Air Station. On November 1, 1940, the Air Station was officially commissioned and turned over to a staff of 200 Navy personnel and civilians. The station was placed on war-time alert on December 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. In an effort to provide expanded support to the war forces, additional land was acquired adjacent to the Air Station and larger buildings were added to the still unfinished original plant. Alameda became the "aviation gateway to the Pacific," funneling soldiers and supplies to overseas destinations. Along with this expansion of the Air Station, the small town of Alameda grew rapidly from a community of 30,000 to a bustling city of more than 85,000.

Construction of Air Station facilities continued at a rapid pace until the end of World War II. Following the war, the Navy returned to its original primary mission of providing facilities and support for fleet aviation activities. The Korean Conflict and Vietnam War brought about increased activity including extensive revisions to the runway system, and construction of additional overhaul shops and supply storage facilities. Today, NAS Alameda continues to provide facilities and support for fleet aviation activities.

## 2.2 Discovery of Contamination and Agency Involvement

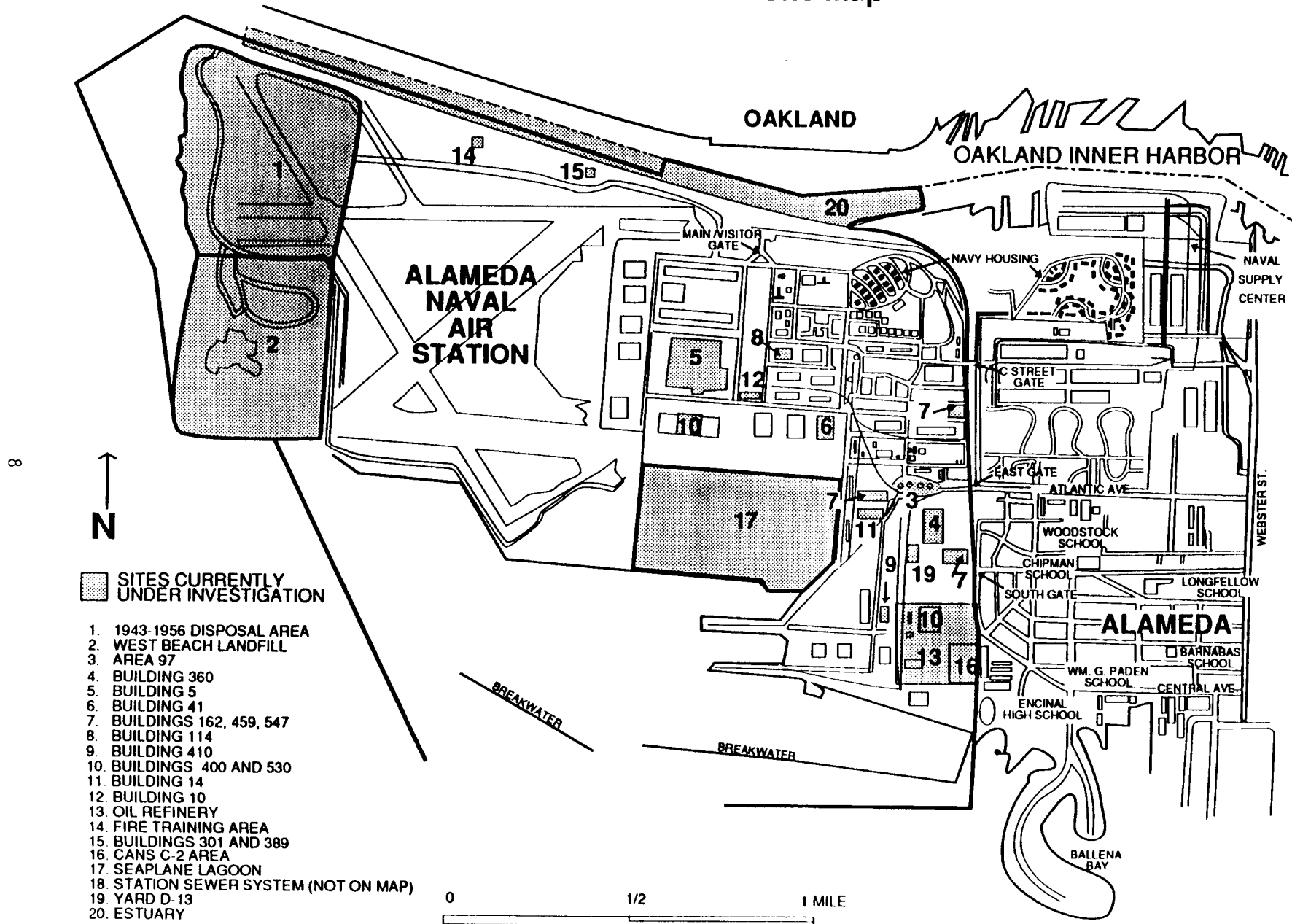
Hazardous waste contamination at NAS Alameda is the result of numerous routine operations conducted at the facility between the 1940s and late '70s, a period when relatively little was known about the impacts of hazardous materials and when stringent federal and State hazardous waste disposal regulations were not in effect. Typical NAS Alameda operations during this time included: metal plating and paint stripping; aircraft maintenance, fueling and engine testing; vehicle service stations; pest control; missile reworking; operation of a power plant; and fire response training.

Recent studies by the Navy have identified four sites on NAS Alameda property with contaminant concentrations high enough to warrant additional investigation. In addition, 16 other sites within the facility currently are being evaluated to determine whether they are contaminated. These 20 separate sites are illustrated in Exhibit 2. The known or suspected contaminants that have been identified to date include: heavy metals; aviation fuel; organic compounds, including benzene, toluene and xylene; plating chemicals; solvents; paint; pesticides; oil and grease; and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). On the basis of investigations conducted to date, none of these 20 sites is believed to pose an immediate threat to the health of the neighboring community. Exhibit 3 identifies the 20 study areas, and provides an explanation of the industrial processes reported to have occurred in the area and the wastes generated by these activities.

The Navy began investigating chemical concentrations in the soil and groundwater at NAS Alameda in 1978, when it developed a plan to close one of its landfills, the West Beach Landfill (Site 1) in accordance with State and local regulations. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, various investigations and designs for closure of the site were completed by Navy contractors in conjunction with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). Due to a series of difficulties encountered at the site, an approved plan for closure has not been completed and implemented. On September 28, 1983, the RWQCB issued the Navy an Order of Closure for the West Beach Landfill. The closure statement contained specifications for the final landfill cover and closure plans, and established due dates for completing specific tasks and submitting compliance reports.

On June 11, 1987, the RWQCB issued a second order to NAS Alameda requiring a Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) at both the West Beach Landfill and the 1943-1956 Landfill. The SWAT precludes completion of the landfill closure requirements for the West Beach Landfill until SWAT is completed. The SWAT requirements are incorporated into the Schedule and Sampling Plan for the

FIGURE 2: Site Map



RI/FS, as are the monitoring wells and soil sampling required by the original closure order. The West Beach Landfill is being addressed as one of the 20 sites included in the Navy's remedial action efforts.

In 1980, the Navy began a program to identify, assess, and control contamination resulting from past hazardous materials and hazardous waste management practices. The first action in this program involved an Initial Assessment Study (IAS), which the Navy completed in 1983. For this study, the Navy investigated 12 sites believed to be potential areas of contamination, and recommended seven of these sites for further study. Site identification and assessment during the IAS was based primarily on an evaluation of existing data, including material purchase and disposal records, previous site investigations, and other detailed information regarding past and present site operations.

In May 1985, the Navy completed the second step of this program, called a Verification Study, for the seven sites still under investigation. The Verification Study involved sampling and analysis of soils and groundwater at each of the seven sites. It verified that four of the seven contained contaminant concentrations high enough to warrant the development of remediation work plans. These sites are the four sites of known contamination currently under investigation at NAS Alameda. Exhibit 4 identifies the specific areas addressed in the IAS, the Verification Study, and the present IR Program.

The California Department of Health Services (DHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reviewed and commented on both of these earlier studies conducted by the Navy. Based on DHS and EPA's comments on the two preliminary studies, the Navy began investigating a total of 20 study areas in February 1988. On June 30, 1988, DHS issued NAS Alameda a Remedial Action Order (RAO) that established a time frame for conducting site investigations and submitting specified planning documents.

According to the Commanding Officer, NAS Alameda presently is in compliance with hazardous waste regulations for the proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste currently generated at the Station. NAS Alameda disposes all hazardous waste generated off-site at permitted disposal facilities. Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda -- the largest "tenant" industrial activity at NAS Alameda -- is replacing several large industrial facilities with new facilities that will greatly enhance the Navy's hazardous waste management program. These new facilities include a corrosion control facility, a paint hangar, and a plating facility.

In addition, the Navy will continue to investigate and subsequently clean up the 20 sites mentioned above, in compliance with all federal and State laws and regulations. The Navy's present investigations are being undertaken in the context of the U.S. Department of Defense's Installation Restoration (IR) Program. The IR Program is a nationwide effort to identify and cleanup environmental contamination at all Department of Defense installations across the country. Under the terms of the IR Program, the Navy will submit a draft Work Plan for the upcoming RI/FS activities on December 13, 1988, as agreed upon by both DHS and the Navy. Several of the components in the draft Work Plan have already been submitted to DHS.

EXHIBIT 1 (Page 1 of 8)

SITE DESCRIPTIONS  
NAS ALAMEDA

AREA OF CONCERN	SITE DESCRIPTION	SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE GENERATED
1. 1943-1956 Disposal Area	120 acres; northwestern corner of the Station; Oakland Inner Harbor lines its northern perimeter, the San Francisco Bay lines its western perimeter.	Approximately 15,000 to 200,000 tons of waste was disposed at the site between 1943 and 1956. The disposal method consisted of digging trenches to the water table, filling them with waste, and compacting the material with a bulldozer. Cover material was applied on an irregular basis.	Aircraft engines, cooked garbage, cables, scrap metal, waste oil, paint waste, solvents, cleaning compounds, construction debris, and some radioactive material.
2. West Beach Landfill	110 acres; southwestern corner of the Station; adjacent to and south of the 1943-1956 Disposal Area; the San Francisco Bay is located along its western and southern perimeters; the site is vegetated, contains a 5-acre pond that supports diverse wildlife.	A maximum of 992,800 tons of municipal garbage which included 30,000 - 300,000 tons of hazardous waste were disposed at the landfill between 1958 and 1978, when disposal operations ceased.	Municipal garbage, solvents, oil waste, paint waste, strippers, thinners, sludges, plating wastes, industrial strippers and cleaners, acids, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) - contaminated fluids, batteries, low-level radioactive material, scrap metal, inert ordnance, spoiled food, asbestos, pesticides, tear gas agents, infectious waste, creosote, and waste medicines and reagents.

EXHIBIT 1 (continued) (Page 2 of 8)

SITE DESCRIPTIONS  
NAS ALAMEDA

AREA OF CONCERN	SITE DESCRIPTION	SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE GENERATED
3. Area 97	30 - 40 acre spill area; immediately west of the East Gate. The site is now landscaped with an aircraft mounted in the center of the area.	A 2-acre parcel of the area previously contained 5 partially buried aviation gasoline (AVGAS) tanks. Up to 365,000 gallons of AVGAS may have leaked into the shallow groundwater at this site, from the 1960's until 1978. In 1979, concentrations of gasoline vapors were discovered in sewers and utility ducts.	Aviation gasoline.
4. Building 360	The Building 360 Plating Shop is the main area of known contamination. Other areas of concern include the engine cleaning shop, the paint shop, and the paint stripping shop.	The engine cleaning shop has been in operation since 1954. Analytical data taken in 1982 and 1983 from the soil sampling under the floor of the plating shop indicates that the soil is quite alkaline, with most of the pH values falling between 9.1 and 9.8. Cyanide levels have been detected up to 118 mg/kg. In early 1979, chemicals seeped through the cleaning shop floor and contaminated soil beneath the shop. In June, 1982, the top 4 inches of contaminated soil in the cleaning shop was removed.	Plating chemicals (including cyanide), caustics, alkaline permanganate, cleaning solvents, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, paint remover, phosphoric acid, rust corrosion remover, and sodium hydroxide.

EXHIBIT 1 (continued) (Page 3 of 8)

SITE DESCRIPTIONS  
NAS ALAMEDA

AREA OF CONCERN	SITE DESCRIPTION	SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE GENERATED
5. Building 5	18.5 acres; between First and Second Streets.	Building 5 house a variety of activities including cleaning, reworking and manufacturing of metal parts, tool maintenance, plating, painting, paint stripping, and conversion coating.	Rinse tank wastewater, concentrated bath dumps, plating tank sludges, caustic cleaners, cyanide stripper bath dumps. Wastewater from the paint shops contains high levels of chromium, zinc, iron, and phenol.
6. Building 41	One of several hangers located along the northern boundary of the Seaplane Lagoon.	Intermediate repair station for aircraft components for transient and tenant aircraft. Items repaired include: hydraulics, brakes, avionics, engines, electrical wiring, and instrumentation. A paint stripping tank and drummed wastes were stored outside of the building.	Chemicals stored in the building included: dry cleaning fluid, trichlorofluoroethane, 6083 oil, trichloroethane, paint wastes and strippers, and used hydraulic fluids. No release of wastes are documented but paint stripper may have been released to the nearby storm sewer.

EXHIBIT 1 (continued) (Page 4 of 8)

SITE DESCRIPTIONS  
NAS ALAMEDA

AREA OF CONCERN	SITE DESCRIPTION	SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE GENERATED
7. Buildings 162, 459, 547 (Service Stations)	Building 162 lies adjacent to the eastern side of the Seaplane Lagoon. Building 459 lies 0.5-mile north of the east gate. Building 547 lies midway between the East and South Gates.	Building 162 may have been used as a service station by the Navy Exchange. Suspected leakage is being investigated in the IR Program. Building 459 has been in operation since 1964 and had three gas tanks removed due to suspected leakage. Building 547, in operation from 1971 to approximately 1980, had leaking feed lines that were replaced.	Leaded and unleaded gasoline.
8. Building 114 (Pest Control and Separator Pit)	0.3-mile south of the Main Gate on Avenue C between Third and Fourth Streets.	The eastern portion of the building houses the Public Works Shops that are used for wood working, painting, paint stripping, steam cleaning, and pesticide and herbicide storage and operations.	Steam cleaning, paint stripping, and paint spray booth wastewater, paints, solvents, pesticides, and herbicides.
9. Building 410 (Paint Stripping)	0.3-mile west of the South Gate, on Eighth Street between Avenues L and M.	Building 410 houses the aircraft paint stripping operations for NAS Alameda.	Oils, paints, paint strippers and detergents, and wastewaters containing high concentrations of chromium, phenols, and methylene chloride.

**EXHIBIT 1 (continued) (Page 5 of 8)**

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS  
NAS ALAMEDA**

<b>AREA OF CONCERN</b>	<b>SITE DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>SITE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>WASTE GENERATED</b>
10. Buildings 400 and 530 (Missile Rework Operations)	Building 400 lies at the northwestern corner of the Seaplane Lagoon, on Avenue F. Building 530 lies immediately west of the South Gate.	Former site of missile rework operations; activities at these buildings include electrical maintenance, cleaning, grinding, welding, paint stripping, and painting.	Paint sludges, metal shavings, paint strippers, trichloroethene, carbon tetrachloride, testing fluids, oils and greases. Although no releases are documented, wastes may have spilled or leaked from the industrial sewer.
11. Building 14 (Test Shop)	Adjacent to the eastern side of the Seaplane Lagoon, on Fifth Street.	Building 14 houses two active engine testing chambers. The second floor of the building is occupied by a number of laboratories that appear to use small quantities of mercury in manometers and thermometers.	Mercury
12. Building 10 (Power Plant)	On Avenue C between Second and Third Streets.	Building 10 houses seven operative boilers that are primarily fueled by natural gas; diesel fuel is used for back-up purposes. Eight above-ground diesel tanks also are housed in the building. Bunker "C" fuel that was stored in underground tanks was used until the early 1970's.	Bunker "C" fuel.
13. Oil Refinery	1200-foot by 1200-foot disposal area; southeastern corner of the Station.	The Pacific Coast Oil Refinery was in operation from 1879 to 1903.	Refinery waste and asphalt-type residue.

EXHIBIT 1 (continued) (Page 6 of 8)

SITE DESCRIPTIONS  
NAS ALAMEDA

AREA OF CONCERN	SITE DESCRIPTION	SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE GENERATED
14. Fire Training Area	In the vicinity of Building 443, on the northern perimeter of the Station.	A steel tank, which sits on a concrete slab on the site is used to burn waste fuels from NAS Alameda plane defueling operations. The site also serves as a fire extinguisher discharge point, and fire-fighting training area. Ansulaite fire-fighting foam is mixed in a nearby tank and used to extinguish fires.	Heavy metal residues from the fuel burning process.
15. Building 301 and 389	500 feet inland from the Oakland Inner Harbor channel; north of Runway 7-25.	Storage areas for electrical equipment, oil filled transformers and other disused machinery. Some PCB routinely was drained from transformers and spread on the ground to control weed growth. Building 389 has been torn down but the concrete floor slab and perimeter footings still remain. PCB oil.	

EXHIBIT 1 (continued) (Page 7 of 8)

SITE DESCRIPTIONS  
NAS ALAMEDA

AREA OF CONCERN	SITE DESCRIPTION	SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE GENERATED
16. CANS C-2 Area	6.5-acre storage/spill area; southeastern corner of the Station.	Storage area for hazardous materials. Materials were stored outside in containers that leaked, corroded or were open, resulting in spills. A PCB transformer leaked in the area, and PCBs were sprayed for weed control until 1963. 10 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil from the transformer leak were removed in 1982.	Wastes stored at the site include solvents, paints, paint strippers, organic chemicals, PCBs, acids, and bases.
17. Seaplane Lagoon	110 acres; southern side of the Station. The lagoon ranges in depth from 12 to 20 feet, opening to the San Francisco Bay in the southwestern corner.	From 1943 to 1975, the lagoon served as a receiving basin for an estimated 300 million gallons of wastewater from industrial and storm sewer outfalls. Ships docked at the piers discharged waste water that swept into the lagoon by tidal action. During the 1960s and '70s, bottom paint from small boats anchored in the lagoon would occasionally dissolve.	Wastewaters containing heavy metals, solvents, paints, detergents, acids, alkalies, caustics, mercury, oil, grease, pesticides, PCBs, and fuel.
18. Station Sewer System	Industrial and storm sewers serving Buildings 5, 360, 410, 114, 400, 14, and 10.	Since 1943, the Station Sewer System has received wastes from the industrial processes occurring in the buildings it serves.	Wastewater containing plating bath dumps, paints, paint strippers, pesticides and herbicides, waste fuels and oils, solvents, and possibly PCB-contaminated oils.

EXHIBIT 1 (continued) (Page 8 of 8)

SITE DESCRIPTIONS  
NAS ALAMEDA

AREA OF CONCERN	SITE DESCRIPTION	SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE GENERATED
19. Yard D-13	1.5 acres; 1500 feet east of the Seaplane Lagoon; immediately southwest of Building 360.	Potentially hazardous wastes, generated by various shops, were stored in 55-gallon drums.	Wastes stored here included alkalies, Poison B, acids, acid oxidizers, flammables and combustibles.
20. Estuary (Oakland Inner Harbor)	2.2-mile harbor channel bordering NAS Alameda.	From 1943 to 1975, the estuary received approximately 150 million gallons of untreated industrial or nonindustrial wastewater through the stormwater sewers.	Wastewater containing organics, metals, detergents, oils, and pesticides.

EXHIBIT 2 (Page 1 of 2)

COMPARATIVE SITE LISTING

Areas of Concern	Addressed in 1983 IAS Study	Addressed in 1985 Verification Study	Recommended for Remedial Action 1985 Verification Study	Sites dropped from study list since 1983 Study	Sites Added since 1983 Study	Sites Addressed in IR Program
1. 1943-1956 Disposal Area	X	X	X			X*
2. West Beach Landfill	X	X	X			X*
3. Area 97	X	X	X			X*
4. Building 360	X	X	X			X*
5. Building 5						X*
6. Building 41						X
7. Building 162, 459, 547						X
8. Building 114						X
9. Building 410						X
10. Building 400 and 530						X
11. Building 14						X

\* Areas of known Contamination

EXHIBIT 2 (continued) (Page 2 of 2)

COMPARATIVE SITE LISTING

Areas of Concern	Addressed in 1983 IAS Study	Addressed in 1985 Verification Study	Recommended for Remedial Action 1985 Verification Study	Sites dropped from study list since 1983 Study	Sites Added since 1983 Study	Sites Addressed in IR Program
12. Building 10						X
13. Oil Refinery	X					X
14. Fire Training Area	X				X	
15. Building 301 & 389	X	X				X
16. Cans C-2 Area	X	X				X
17. Seaplane Lagoon	X	X				X
18. Station Sewer System						X
19. Yard D-13						X
20. Estuary	X					X
21. Piers & Turning Basin	X			X		
22. Fuel Line	X			X		

\* Areas of known Contamination

### 3.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The immediate "community" of Naval Air Station (NAS) Alameda is generally defined as NAS Alameda itself, the City of Alameda, adjacent portions of the City of Oakland and the body of water known as San Francisco Bay (the Bay). Because many different jurisdictions border on the Bay, NAS Alameda cleanup activities that affect the Bay waters are of interest and concern to the larger Bay Area community.

NAS Alameda is located on the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay in the City of Alameda and the County of Alameda. Municipalities surrounding the City include Albany, Berkeley, and Emeryville to the north; Fremont, Hayward, Newark, San Leandro, and Union City to the south; and Oakland immediately to the east. The greater San Francisco Bay Area consists of nine counties with a total population of over five million. Alameda County has a population of 1.3 million; the City of Alameda, 76,000; and NAS Alameda, roughly 20,000.

NAS Alameda, and its over 40 tenant commands, is the primary employer in the City of Alameda, supporting 12,000 Navy personnel stationed at the base (with 8,000 dependents) and an additional 6,000 civilian employees. Moreover, NAS Alameda represents the fourth largest civilian employer in Alameda County, just behind the County of Alameda (9,000 employees), Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories (8,500 employees), and the University of California (6,000 employees).

The median income in Alameda County is \$27,800 per household. The largest commercial industrial sector in Alameda County is retail trade and services, employing roughly 200,000 people. Manufacturing employs only 76,000 people, although this is changing with the recent development of several high-technology industrial parks, such as the Marina Village and Harbor Bay Isle. In addition, the Port of Oakland, situated adjacent to NAS Alameda, is the largest commercial port on San Francisco Bay. Several issues relating to NAS Alameda, such as environmental cleanup and dredging, potentially can have a direct effect on Port of Oakland activities.

Alameda community representatives, public officials, church representatives, businesses, and residents generally support the Navy and believe it has contributed to the community of Alameda, both as an employer and as a good neighbor. Within Alameda are several community groups that take a great interest in activities at NAS Alameda. Some of these groups characterize a segment of the Alameda community that, while generally accepting of the Navy, are concerned about the effect that the Navy's presence in the Bay area has on their lives.

The Bay area community interested in and/or concerned about NAS Alameda can be categorized into four relatively distinct groups, each of which has a legitimate, though somewhat different, interest in the cleanup activities at NAS Alameda: (1) City of Alameda residents; (2) base employees and resident Navy personnel; (3) local officials, businesses and organizations; and (4) members of other regional interest groups with an ongoing interest in the overall activities of the Navy in the Bay area. While these groups share several common interests and concerns, such as environmental and health issues, each has specific characteristics that differ from those of the others:

1. Alameda residents have demonstrated a keen interest in site activities, but typically express confidence that Navy officials will take all necessary and appropriate actions to prevent the occurrence of significant health and environmental impacts on residents beyond the Facility's boundaries.
2. Base employees and resident Navy personnel have also expressed a keen interest in site activities. One of the NAS trade unions in particular, the IAM&AW, has expressed a strong interest in worker right-to-know and health and safety issues related to the NAS cleanup and to new construction activities adjacent to cleanup sites.

3. Local officials and businesses are perhaps the most diverse of the three groups identified. While business owners generally have chosen to play only a minor role to date in community involvement activities regarding site cleanup, local, State and Federal elected officials have expressed disparate views about the issue.
4. The fourth major group identified comprises several environmental and other interest groups -- each with its own orientation. Some of the most active groups in this category are the Alameda Peace Education Network (APEN), Western States Legal Foundation, East Bay Coalition for a Demilitarized Bay, and the local chapter of Greenpeace. These groups typically are very knowledgeable regarding applicable environmental regulations, and usually submit the majority of the comments received during community involvement milestones. Other environmental organizations have expressed a strong interest in working closely with the Navy on site activities as long as open communication is maintained and progress at the site continues in a timely manner.

#### 4.0 COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The following community concerns were expressed during interviews conducted in October and November 1988 and at two community Scoping Meetings held on September 26, 1988 at the Alameda High School in Alameda. Navy representatives interviewed 40 community members representing elected and appointed officials; government agencies at the local, state, and federal level; interest groups representing a variety of perspectives; and Alameda residents. For a complete list of individuals interviewed for this Plan, see Appendix A-1.

On the basis of the concerns expressed in these interviews, the Navy will design and implement a targeted community relations program for the IR Program at NAS Alameda. This program is described in Sections 5 and 7 below.

During the course of these interviews, comments were made and concerns raised relating to the homeporting of the USS Missouri and general Navy or military issues. These concerns do not specifically relate to NAS Alameda's IR Program, therefore, this Community Relations Plan does not address these issues.

##### 4.1 Public Health Risks

A concern cited by several interviewees is the potential health risk posed by the contamination to present and past employees, cleanup contractors and transporters, and residents of the facility and the surrounding community. Several people questioned whether the Navy has made any estimates as to the types of contaminants to which people may have been exposed, the levels of exposure, or the possible health effects of such exposures. Noted were possible risks to students at the three public schools in the immediate vicinity of NAS Alameda, risks to pregnant women, and the risk of eating fish caught in the area.

Potential health effects on facility employees was singled out as an issue of concern by several people. In particular, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials posed by current operations was mentioned; specifically cited were the effects of metals (especially aluminum), radioactive materials, asbestos, isocyanate, and paint stripping chemicals. Information on the possible impacts on public health of dredging contaminated sediments also was requested. A related request was for the Navy to provide additional information on the public health evaluation process, as well as to provide an accurate representation throughout the remedial process of the potential public health risks posed by remedial activities.

#### 4.2 Risks to the Environment

Most of the individuals interviewed for this CRP expressed concern about a variety of potential environmental impacts of both the contamination and the cleanup activities at NAS Alameda. Several people expressed general concerns about water pollution in the Bay, groundwater contamination, air pollution, and soil and sediment contamination, as well as the desire that environmental impacts be carefully evaluated throughout the IR process. The environmental resources identified in the interviews as being of particular concern include San Francisco Bay, the Oakland estuary, wetlands, fish and wildlife, endangered species, benthic organisms, foraging and nesting habitats, and other wildlife habitats. Some people stated that addressing Bay contamination should be second in priority only to addressing human health risks.

##### Water Quality

The proximity of San Francisco Bay to the contaminated areas led many interviewed to emphasize their concern about impacts to Bay water quality. Some interviewees believe that the regional water quality issue will be the binding link among several interested parties and that the Navy could gain significant community support by demonstrating its willingness to address the issue aggressively. Specific water quality concerns expressed include contaminant migration into the Bay, dredging and dredge spoil disposal,

discharging treated water into the Bay, contaminant migration through the Bay system via water and sediments, landfill leachate, underground storage tank leaks, radioactive substances, cleanup activities selected, contaminants from hazardous materials accidents reaching the Bay, tributyl tin marine paint, and Bay-groundwater interactions.

### **Fish and Wildlife**

Several of those interviewed stated their concerns about impacts to fish and wildlife resources. Some of the wildlife resource agencies, among others, stated that the fisheries resources of the Bay are important biologically and economically to the Bay Area. Specific concerns identified by those interviewed include food chain bioaccumulation, direct contaminant uptake by wildlife, and disturbing wildlife activities. Some stated that the health of the Bay estuary system affects not only fisheries resources, but a great number of wildlife resources as well, since the Bay is a major winter feeding ground and is part of the Pacific Flyway. Many interviewed stated that they would like assurances that cleanup activities in the Bay do not impact fish and wildlife resources. Some interviewed expressed a desire to see mitigation for unavoidable environmental impacts, particularly those arising from the cleanup activities.

### **Endangered Species**

Potential impacts to the least tern, an endangered species, at NAS Alameda also is of concern to several of those interviewed. The least tern population at NAS Alameda has been monitored for approximately eight years, according to a biologist conducting the surveys at the facility. Those interviewed stated that the Navy is aware of the species' presence and generally has been careful to avoid impacting the least terns. Interviewees expressed concern about cleanup activities that could disturb the birds during nesting season, contamination of nesting and foraging areas, and disruption of habitat and feeding areas from nearby construction activities and cleanup activities. One agency indicated a desire to enhance the West Beach landfill

as wildlife habitat, but recognized the complexity of the issues surrounding such an action.

#### 4.3 Perception of the Navy's Openness and its Public Involvement Process

A concern mentioned by several of those interviewed related to general perceptions of the Navy and a desire that the public involvement process be more "open and balanced than has been typical of the Navy." Several people stated that, in their view, the Navy has attempted in the past to "obscure" or "downplay" information related to problems at the facility, rather than responding candidly and openly when problems are discovered. A related comment was that the Navy invokes "national security" whenever it is reluctant to provide information about its activities. Citing the fact that contamination at NAS Alameda is the result of the Navy's own practices, a number of people commented that the Navy will need to demonstrate that it is making a "good faith" effort to clean up contamination that it created.

One group interviewed took exception to statements made at the Scoping Meetings that the hazardous waste sites at NAS Alameda posed no threat to human health. The interviewees believed it is too early in the investigation process to make such statements, and that a more accurate statement would have been that the RI process is designed to determine any risk to human health or the environment. The group stated that the use of such "premature statements" casts doubt on NAS Alameda's willingness to acknowledge the real extent of the contamination.

Despite these concerns, however, several interviewees stated that NAS Alameda has a better reputation for providing information on its activities than do other Naval installations in the Bay Area. In addition, several people who described themselves as "skeptical" of the Navy's commitment to an open, two-way communication process added that they are encouraged by the Navy's performance thus far in communicating with the public about the NAS Alameda remedial action. Several cited the Scoping Meetings held in September

of 1988 as a positive step. Others commented that they appreciated the Navy's "proactive" approach to the community relations program, specifically citing the interview process used to develop this plan as an example. These same individuals were quick to note that they hoped this new approach would continue. Finally, a large number of interviewees -- including individuals who were generally trustful of the Navy as well as those who expressed some skepticism -- stated that they are pleased that DHS will be overseeing the remedial action at NAS Alameda.

Some of those interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the way the Navy has interacted with regulatory agencies and the community regarding its many dredging projects. These individuals believe that the Navy has been inconsistent in its position with the regulatory agencies, particularly BCDC, and that this inconsistency has resulted in difficulties in obtaining dredging permits and in community uneasiness related to Navy dredging projects. To increase community trust, one environmental group suggested that the Navy take a proactive role in long-term Bay Area planning efforts for dredging. The group believes that the Navy, as the sponsor of a number of dredging projects in the Bay, could play a key leadership role in encouraging and working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in such planning efforts.

#### 4.4 Public Input Process

Several people interviewed expressed the opinion that it will be essential for the Navy to provide the public with information that is accurate, detailed, and timely, and which enables them to understand both the remedial process and key technical findings. They asked that this information be provided in a time frame that allows comment and discussion on remedial choices before they are made. Several people also commented that the Technical Review Committee (TRC) will be a very important element of the public involvement process. Some of those interviewed expressed a preference for a separate Citizens Advisory Committee, citing the need for a body that contains more than one public, or "community," representative.

A large number of interviewees also expressed concern that "all technical information" would be given to the TRC and would not be made available to the community except through "unreadable reports in the repository." They were concerned as to whether the TRC meetings would be open to public participation. For these reasons, they suggested a separate Citizens' Advisory Committee with some provision for cross-membership between the TRC and the Citizens' Committee.

#### 4.5 Information Content, Timeliness, and Distribution

Virtually all of the community members, elected officials and agency representatives interviewed during preparation of the CRP commented on the need for timely and accurate information. Several made specific recommendations regarding effective mechanisms for distributing information, as well as the kinds of information desired.

##### **Timeliness of Information**

Virtually all of the individuals interviewed requested that the community receive timely notification of activities being conducted at NAS Alameda and of any major findings during the remedial investigation. One agency representative requested information as early as possible regarding potential cleanup activities, adding that the agency would like specific information regarding potential discharges in permit applications. Several community members said that the Navy should provide sufficient notice of public meetings and public comment periods to enable potential attendees to prepare for these events. One citizen employed at NAS Alameda requested timely notification of information that might affect employees of NAS Alameda directly.

##### **Information Distribution**

The City of Oakland requested that it be updated regularly on activities at NAS Alameda so that City officials can keep their constituents informed.

Members of the Alameda City Council requested that they be informed of significant technical milestones related to the cleanup, such as sampling results, completion of site characterizations, intent to begin any field cleanup activities, and transportation of wastes through Alameda.

Several agency and community group representatives requested that they be informed of activities at the Air Station so that they can provide information to their constituents and group members. The Alameda County Health Department requested regularly updated information about the remedial action because it is often the first to receive inquiries about such activities. The Alameda Fire Department also requested timely notification of new findings or milestones reached, planned activities, hazardous material transportation, and other key information because citizens often direct such inquiries to the Fire Department. A Fire Department representative defined "timely notification" as early enough to allow the City to review the information and decide how to handle the inquiries. A representative of the Navy Family Services Center also requested up-to-date information, since the Center often receives inquiries from NAS Alameda residents. A spokesperson for one of the labor unions represented at NAS Alameda suggested that the Navy inform a designated union representative of key milestones or newly-available technical information. In addition, the interviewee suggested that the union contact person be directly involved in the remedial action decision-making process.

#### **Information Desired**

Many of the community members, agency representatives, and elected officials interviewed requested detailed technical information about contamination at NAS Alameda. Several expressed the need for accurate, detailed information early in the remedial process. One community member requested that the Navy discuss the results of any health risk assessments conducted with community members as soon as such studies are completed.

Several community group representatives expressed the need to make technical documents, records of public meetings, and this Community Relations Plan available to the public in the information repositories. One community member suggested including an index of available agency documents in each repository. Another community member suggested that an index and summary of each repository contents be made available to the public.

In addition, one community member suggested that a fact sheet describing the legal basis for both the cleanup and the community relations program be distributed. Another community member requested that a detailed site map be made available to the public.

#### 4.6 Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Activities

Interviewees raised several issues related to the manner in which the remedial investigation and remedial action will be conducted. A primary concern, expressed by more than half of the interviewees, was that the health and safety of residents, employees, and contractor personnel should be of paramount importance throughout the investigation and remedial action. In this vein, several people suggested that the Navy conduct a site-specific health risk assessment, and questioned whether emergency actions would be taken if investigations revealed an imminent threat to public health. Citing his view that people in the community were likely to be most concerned about radioactive wastes, one interviewee suggested that the Navy conduct an initial review of all of the sites for radioactive contamination to help "put people's minds at ease."

A second issue of concern related to the scope of the investigation. Several people suggested that the Navy be prepared to expand its efforts to other areas of the facility, should it become apparent during the investigation that the contamination is more widespread than currently believed. Others suggested that the investigation consider possible air pollution from the facility, in addition to the soil and groundwater testing already being planned. One interviewee asked whether data generated by the

perimeter sampling that is currently planned would be usable if, at a later date, it is determined that a grid sampling approach is needed. Citing the widespread use of asbestos in Naval facilities since the 1930s, several people suggested that asbestos contamination should be investigated as part of the remedial action.

#### 4.7 Hazardous Materials Transport and Emergency Response

About one-third of those interviewed expressed concern about the transport of hazardous materials (primarily wastes being transported from NAS Alameda for disposal) and possible human health and environmental effects of a transportation accident. These concerns focused on transport of hazardous and radiological waste removed from NAS Alameda during cleanup activities. Specifically, several noted safety concerns about transport across bridges and through tunnels leading to Alameda, across Alameda streets, and on roadways and waterways elsewhere throughout the Bay Area. Several of the interviewees who mentioned this concern asked about NAS Alameda's emergency response planning efforts and, specifically, whether this planning involved City of Alameda officials who may have to respond to transportation accidents.

In addition, a number of the interviewees who expressed concern about hazardous materials transport also wanted to know whether the Navy would be making provisions for the health and safety of residents along transportation routes. City officials expressed a desire to be notified in a timely manner of transport through the city, in order to provide convoy escort or prepare for fast response in case of an accident. These officials expressed a desire that all transport vehicles be labeled with the proper Department of Transportation placards identifying materials being transported, in order that emergency responders can identify substances rapidly.

Finally, representatives of environmental and other public interest groups expressed a preference for on-site disposal of wastes, citing concern about the transportation of wastes as well as about whether the wastes would be disposed in an environmentally sound manner.

Although very few of the people interviewed were familiar with the specifics of the contamination at NAS Alameda, most were aware of the hazardous waste problem in general, and therefore consider the remedial action being conducted as a positive and important action. Several stated, however, that it is equally important to make sure that current waste management practices are sufficient to ensure that contamination is not still occurring. A number of the interviewees asked that the Navy provide information regarding its current use of hazardous materials, waste disposal practices, and waste minimization efforts. Several asked whether the potential for widespread radioactive contamination has been fully investigated.

A few individuals also asked that the Navy not distinguish among the various federal and State regulations governing its waste management efforts, stating that such detail is confusing and unnecessary for most people in the community. Rather, they asked that the Navy discuss all the activities it is conducting at each site, regardless of which statute or regulation is concerned.

A final concern related to the meshing of current operations, cleanup activities and planned construction. A few interviewees expressed the concern that all these activities, particularly new construction and remedial investigation, would not be coordinated so that new construction might take place before proper site investigation had occurred; or that new construction might disrupt adjacent sites before a thorough site investigation could take place. Also, there was a concern expressed that workers on new construction sites might not know about the potential dangers to personal health posed by adjacent hazardous waste sites.

#### 4.9

#### Navy Involvement in Local Affairs

Many community members, elected officials, and agency representatives interviewed in the course of preparing this Plan noted the close alliance between the City of Alameda and the Navy. One elected City official explained this relationship as a successful example of the Navy's "good neighbor" policy. This individual said that the Navy's construction division personnel have provided assistance at park and recreational facilities in the area. Another elected official commended the Navy for its willingness to keep local governments apprised of its activities. The interviewee noted the Navy's routine briefings for local governments during changes in command at Bay Area Naval facilities, quarterly meetings with Bay Area installation commanders, and tours of NAS Alameda as examples of the Navy's communication efforts.

#### 4.10

#### Radiological Hazards

About one-quarter of those interviewed mentioned concerns related specifically to possible radiological hazards that might have arisen due to past disposal practices of radioactive substances. To address these concerns, some interviewees suggested that the Navy quickly undertake a preliminary check for radiological contamination. This effort, they stated, should be combined with a thorough explanation of the substances tested for, the levels found, potential pathways of exposure, and the possible effects of exposure. In particular, a few individuals expressed concern about the level of radioactive material to which facility employees may be exposed. In addition to allaying community concerns, these interviewees stated that addressing potential radiological hazards would demonstrate the Navy's commitment to conducting a thorough investigation and cleanup effort. In their view, this could gain the Navy a great amount of community support.

#### 4.11

#### Economic Issues

An issue raised in several interviews conducted with business representatives, agency representatives, elected officials, and community

members concerned the relationship between operations at NAS Alameda and the area's economy: A large number of local jobs are generated as a result of NAS Alameda's operations. Many community members, elected officials, and agency representatives expressed concern about the high cost of addressing the contamination problems at NAS Alameda. Some of these interviewees believe that the estimated cost for cleaning up hazardous wastes at the Air Station is an indicator of the severity of the contamination problem. Several community members also expressed concern that Naval budgetary constraints may preclude completion of the cleanup project.

## 5.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM FOR NAS ALAMEDA

Based on the assessment of the community's information needs and concerns, as described in the preceding section of this plan, five specific objectives have been established for the community relations program at NAS Alameda. These objectives will guide the program throughout the remedial action, although they may be modified as additional information becomes available or as community needs and concerns change over time. The five objectives are presented below.

- 5.1 Maintain the two-way communication process between the Navy and community that was established by the scoping meetings and community relations plan interviews.

A key component of any community relations program is to establish an effective two-way communication process, in which the lead agency provides timely, accurate information to interested community members, as well as solicits feedback, questions, and comments from the community. This process was begun for NAS Alameda when the Navy initiated its community relations program for the facility. The first step was to hold two scoping meetings to obtain community comments and perspectives on the overall community relations effort. The next step was to conduct the series of community interviews that formed the basis for this community relations plan. Both of these efforts have received favorable comments from community members for the open and straightforward manner in which they were conducted. The Navy intends to build on these positive first steps, and to maintain and enhance the existing two-way communication effort throughout the remedial action.

- 5.2 Provide accurate, timely, and detailed technical information to those individuals and groups who have expressed a desire for such information.

Several of the individuals and representatives of interested groups stated that, at this point in time, they know very little about either the

level or extent of contamination, or the remedial action process. Many of these parties expressed the need and desire for detailed technical information to enable them to play an active and constructive role in the remedial investigation and feasibility study process. A key objective of the community relations program, therefore, will be to ensure that technical information is provided to interested parties at the earliest possible time. A related objective is to provide interested parties with relevant technical background information so they will have a context for and greater understanding of the technical findings as they become known.

5.3        Ensure that community relations activities are directed at all of the communities that have expressed an interest in the remedial action at NAS Alameda.

Based on the community relations scoping activities conducted to date, three separate "communities" have been identified, each of which has a legitimate, though somewhat different, interest in the cleanup action. It will be the Navy's objective to provide community relations activities and information targeted to the specific needs and interests of these communities: (1) employees, personnel, and residents of NAS Alameda; (2) citizens, businesses, and officials of the City of Alameda and other nearby jurisdictions; and (3) members of other regional interest groups with an ongoing interest in the overall activities of the Navy in the Bay Area. While these three communities share several concerns and interests, each has specific needs that differ from those of the others. The Navy will provide information that is appropriate for the intended audience in terms of both specific topic and level of detail.

5.4        Coordinate the activities of the Navy with those of the several regulatory agencies and other levels of government that have an oversight or other role in the remedial action.

As is the case with all such actions, the remedial activities at NAS Alameda involve several agencies of government at the State, federal, and

local levels. Effective communication and coordination among all of these agencies is essential if the process is to proceed smoothly and if the community is to be kept informed in a responsible manner. In recognition of the potential for confusion or miscommunication, the Navy intends to make intergovernmental coordination and communication a high priority throughout this action.

5.5        Modify the community relations program as new community interests and concerns emerge.

By its nature, the remedial action process is a complex and frequently lengthy one. As a result, it is not uncommon for the issues of concern to various segments of the community to change over time, as new information is learned. For this reason, the Navy will monitor issues of community concern on a frequent and regular basis, and will modify its community relations program as appropriate to address these concerns.

## 6.0 MINIMUM COMMUNITY RELATIONS REQUIREMENTS

The Western Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM) will implement the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) program to remediate contamination at NAS Alameda. The purpose of the Naval IR Program is to identify, assess, and clean up or control contamination from past hazardous waste disposal operations and hazardous material spills at Navy and Marine Corps facilities. Since 1980, the Navy has been actively engaged in the IR Program, and has taken an aggressive approach to the problem of hazardous waste sites at Navy installations. Site identification has taken place at virtually all Naval installations, and actions are either being taken or planned to respond to those potential threats identified.

The Navy has developed guidelines for community relations activities to be conducted during IR activities. In addition, while conducting the Federal IR Program at NAS Alameda, the Navy will assure that the community relations activities will be consistent with EPA guidelines and will satisfy State hazardous waste statutes. This section will briefly describe the Navy guidelines and the minimum State public involvement requirements. Because the Navy's policy for IR Programs is to provide open public involvement opportunities, however, NAS Alameda intends to exceed these minimum requirements. Specific activities and techniques to be used during the IR community relations program are described in Section X.

### 6.1 Navy Installation Restoration Program Guidelines

Navy policy requires that Commanding Officers (COs) take a proactive approach to keeping the public informed of all Installation Restoration (IR) activities. The CO must inform the public about each phase of the remedial process, and ensure that community relations activities are closely integrated with technical activities. More specifically, for each hazardous waste site, the Navy at the minimum will conduct the following public involvement activities:

- Prepare a Community Relations Plan;
- Indicate in all final reports the manner in which community comments were considered by decision makers and incorporated into response plans;
- Establish information repositories to allow convenient public access to information about site problems and response activities; and
- Establish a Technical Review Committee.

## 6.2 California Health and Safety Code

Section 25356.1(d) of the California Health & Safety Code requires the preparation of Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) for all sites on the State's list of hazardous waste sites. In addition, DHS requires that the following community relations activities (which are also addressed in CERCLA) be conducted during the development of the draft RAP at a hazardous waste site:

- Prepare a Community Relations Plan for all State hazardous waste sites;
- Publish a notice regarding the availability of the draft RAP for public review. The notice will be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected site area<sup>1</sup>;
- Circulate the draft RAP for 30 days for public comment<sup>1</sup>;
- Post notices in the vicinity of the proposed remedial or removal action<sup>1</sup>;
- Hold one or more public meetings on the draft RAP<sup>1</sup>;
- If appropriate, revise the draft RAP based on public comments;
- In accordance with the California Public Records Act, provide access to any information that DHS is required to release to the public;
- Upon request, provide notification of any public meetings concerning the action; and

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<sup>1</sup>Also required by the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 117.

- Provide the opportunity to attend and participate in those public meetings.

## 7.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND TECHNIQUES

The community relations program for NAS Alameda is designed to address the concerns of the community as defined in Section 4; and to carry out the NAS Commanding Officer's stated commitment to providing meaningful opportunities for interested community members to participate in the decision-making process related to the NAS Alameda remedial action. The specific components of that program, described in the following sections, have been developed to provide the community with timely and accurate information about NAS Alameda, and to promote two-way communication between the interested members of the community and the Navy throughout the course of the IR Program. Activities and techniques specified in this section will be conducted by the Navy or its specified contractor(s). The program is specifically designed to be flexible to changing site conditions and community concerns, and may change to accommodate any fluctuations in the community's level of interest during the IR Program.

### 7.1 Technical Review Committee

Naval IR Policy Guidelines state that, whenever possible and practical, a Technical Review Committee (TRC) chaired by the Navy will be formed to review and comment on all IR actions and proposed actions with respect to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances at Navy installations. As generally defined, members of a TRC include representatives of the Navy, State and local authorities, and one community representative.

The Navy proposes that the TRC for NAS Alameda be comprised of representatives of the following:

- U.S. Navy;
- DHS;
- RWQCB;
- EPA;
- EBMUD;

- BAAQMD;
- BCDC;
- An independent "technically oriented" group (e.g., the National Academy of Sciences or University of California) agreed upon by two-thirds of the other member agencies and organizations; and
- One representative chosen by a Citizens Advisory Committee.

The Navy will provide logistical support for the TRC. The TRC will act as a technical advisory body for the IR Program at NAS Alameda and will be expected to have input into the selection of remedial action alternatives implemented at NAS Alameda as well as monitoring the Program process.

A provision will also be made for the creation of a Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC), made up of interested groups such as the Navy League, APEN, Citizens for a Better Environment, the Sierra Club, representatives from the State legislature, the Alameda City Council, and the labor unions at NAS Alameda. A letter inviting participation will be sent to all groups. The CAC will have the responsibility to choose one of their members as a representative on the TRC.

## 7.2 Immediate Technical Information

The most consistent information need identified by virtually all of the interviewees was for technical information related to the sites. In order to meet that need, the Navy will conduct public workshops both on and off the facility within 45 days of approval of this CRP.

The workshop(s) held off the facility will be sponsored by NAS Alameda in coordination with the TRC and the CAC, and will focus on providing technical information related to each site including an overview of the remedial action process, description of what is currently known about the site, and discussion of on-going and future site investigation plans.

The workshop held on the facility will also be sponsored by the Commanding Officer and will provide the same technical information as presented in the workshops held off the facility and will address the unique concerns of individuals working on or in the vicinity of the identified sites.

7.3            Activities to Inform Community Members in Alameda and the Bay Area

The Navy will use various required and supplemental techniques to reach the interested members of the Alameda, Oakland and Bay Area communities. Such activities will include but not be limited to:

- a.    Review of Draft CRP: The final draft CRP will be circulated to key interviewees for their comments and will be placed in the repository locations. As they pertain to the IR Program, comments and suggestions from community reviewers will be incorporated in the final CRP wherever possible. In cases where comments are not included, an explanation for the exclusion will be presented in a Navy response document that will be placed in the repositories at the time the final CRP is confirmed by the Navy and DHS.
- b.    Tours of the Facility: In response to requests of several interviewees, NAS Alameda will periodically offer tours. The first will be planned within 45 days of endorsement of the CRP by DHS. These tours will be available to formal groups or pre-formed groups of individuals coordinated through the NAS Alameda Public Affairs Officer. NAS Alameda will provide a knowledgeable tour guide to accompany each tour group.
- c.    Use of News Media: NAS Alameda will work with the Alameda Journal, which is delivered free to all Alameda residents, to enclose periodic information such as fact sheets about the site; and will make every effort to encourage the print media (e.g., the

Journal, the Times Star, the Oakland Tribune) to include informative and timely articles in their normal distribution.

- d. Briefing of Local Officials: NAS Alameda will brief Alameda City Councilmembers, Alameda County Supervisors, the Alameda City Fire Department and other interested local, State and federal elected and agency officials on a regular basis as new developments occur in the Installation Restoration Program at NAS Alameda.
- e. Forums and Workshops: Forums and workshops on technical topics will be provided to organized groups to discuss site-related issues and specific community concerns as indicated in Section 7.2.
- f. Use of Local Access Cable Television: Because many of the people interviewed stated that they have little time to attend public meetings and forums, local access cable television may be used to present a forum or workshop to a wider audience, or in place of public meetings beyond those specified by the IR Program and/or applicable federal and State laws.
- g. Articles in Newsletters: Articles about the cleanup will be placed in newsletters of interested organizations. Congressional representatives will be encouraged to place information in their regular newsletters to constituencies.
- h. Fact Sheets: Fact sheets will be distributed at key milestones of the IR process, as specified by the IR policy and applicable federal and State laws. Those phases include: upon commencement of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS); upon completion of the draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP); and upon completion of the final RAP, if it differs significantly from the draft RAP. The purpose of the fact sheets will be to inform the public of progress at the facility; address ongoing issues of

concern such as the potential effects of the contamination on public health or the San Francisco Bay; and present the remedial alternative selected. Fact sheets will be distributed as utility bill inserts and/or as inserts to the Alameda Journal when possible, and by direct mail when appropriate.

- i. Public Notices: The community will be informed of site activities through public notices and advertisements in several media. Display advertisements will be placed in the Alameda Journal, Oakland Tribune, and Times Star to inform readers of significant findings, upcoming meetings, comment periods, and the availability of documents in information repositories. Public service announcements will be aired on radio and television, as appropriate.
- j. Public Meetings at Technical Milestones: IR policy and applicable federal and State laws require that public meetings be held at particular phases of the cleanup process. These points include the completion of the draft RAP, and upon release of the final RAP if it differs from the proposed remedy in the draft RAP (see Section 5 for the complete list of applicable community relations requirements). Because of the general lack of interest in attending public meetings expressed by interviewees, the Navy will only conduct additional public meetings if it determines that the other information distribution mechanisms are not effective, or if unanticipated significant events warrant such a response.
- k. Displays: Movable displays will be developed that can be exhibited at public meetings, used in workshops and public forum presentations, and set up for long-term exhibits at libraries, schools and similar locations. The displays may include photographs and diagrams of the site and site activities, key technical findings, and descriptions of proposed remedies.

#### 7.4 Additional Activities to Inform Base Personnel and Residents

One of the most active and concerned groups identified during the interviews was one consisting of those people who live and work at the NAS Alameda facility. The Navy intends to conduct the following activities to address the concerns of that group related to the IR Program:

- a. Navy News Media: The Carrier will be used to carry informative articles and to publish all relevant notices of public meetings, workshops, new additions to the repositories, completion of technical milestones and other pertinent information. Other NAS Alameda-related newsletters may be used as appropriate (e.g., newsletters of various tenant commands).
- b. Employee Information: The various union newsletters and automated message systems on the facility will be used to announce public meetings, new additions to the repositories, critical decision points and completion of technical milestones.

#### 7.5 Information Repositories

Interested members of the community will be able to read site-related documents at information repositories. The information repository will contain the complete administrative record of investigations and remedial activities. Documents to be placed in the information repositories include the Community Relations Plan, fact sheets, work plans, all reports of investigations, the draft and final RAP, analyses of public comments, and minutes or transcriptions of public meetings. Locations of proposed information repositories are listed in Appendix B, and will include the Alameda Main Library, the Oakland Main Library, and NAS Alameda Library.

The mailing list will be used to notify the community of new additions to the repository. These "Repository Notices" will contain the name of the

document added to the repository, a one-line summary of its contents and a contact name and number to obtain additional information.

#### 7.6            Mailing List

The Navy will maintain a mailing list of community members who wish to receive information about the IR Program at NAS Alameda. A computer database will be used so that the list can be sorted to provide targeted mailings. Appendix A contains the current mailing list, which will be expanded throughout the IR process. To expand the list, each fact sheet and public notice will include a mailing list coupon, which the reader can return to the Navy to be placed on the mailing list. In addition, the Port of Oakland has agreed to share part of its mailing list with NAS Alameda. Other methods of expanding the mailing list include obtaining names from the Association of Bay Area Governments' (ABAG) Tanner Process, the Oceanic Society's forum attendance lists, the Toxics Coordinating Project, and APEN. An "update mailing" will be distributed once a year. This mailing will ask those interested in being kept on the mailing list to return a self-addressed, stamped post card which will present several categories to their future level of interest (e.g., "NOT INTERESTED;" "INTERESTED IN REPOSITORY INFORMATION ONLY;" "YES, INTERESTED IN ALL MATERIALS AND INFORMATION;" or "INTERESTED IN PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE ONLY.")

## SECTION 8.0

### Relationship of Community Relations Activities to IR Technical Process

#### TECHNICAL MILESTONES:

Remedial  
Investigation  
(RI)

Feasibility  
Study  
(FS)

Draft RAP

ROD/Final RAP

Remedial Design/  
Remedial Action  
(RD/RA)

#### COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES SPECIFIED BY FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS:

- Community Relations Plan (CRP)
- Information Repositories

- Notify Community of Availability of FS/Proposed Plan
- Public Comment Period
- Public Meeting

- Meeting Transcript
- Analysis of Public Comments
- Explanation of Differences from Proposed Plan

- Announce RD/RA
- Revise CRP

#### ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES:

- Fact Sheet
- Technical Workshop
- Update Repositories and Notify by Mailing List
- Public Notices
- Site Tour
- Review Draft CRP

- Technical Workshop
- Update Repositories and Notify by Mailing List
- Public Notices

- Fact Sheet
- Technical Workshop
- Update Repositories and Notify by Mailing List
- Public Notices
- Site Tour

- Fact Sheet
- Technical Workshop
- Update Repositories and Notify by Mailing List
- Public Notices

- Technical Workshop
- Update Repositories and Notify by Mailing List
- Public Notices

#### ONGOING COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES:

- Technical Review Committee Meetings
- Workshops: As Needed
- Fact Sheets: As Needed
- Public Notices: As Needed
- Mailing List Updates: Annual

**APPENDIX A-1 – INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED FOR  
THIS CRP**

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**15 FEBRUARY 1989**

APPENDIX A - 1

INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED FOR THIS COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Local Elected Officials

City of Alameda

Mayor

Chuck Corica

Alameda City Council

A.J. "Lil" Arnerich

Joe Camicia

Rita Haugner (Former Councilmember)

Hadi Monsef

Alameda County Board of Supervisors

Don Perata, Claudia Albano (Staffer)

City of Oakland

Mayor

Lionel Wilson, Dave Johnson (Staffer)

Vice Mayor

Aleta Cannon

Government Agencies

Alameda City Manager

William Norton

Alameda Fire Department

Robert La Grone

East Bay Municipal Utility District

John F. Griffin

Port of Oakland

Neil Warner, Loretta Myer, Michelle Heffes

Alameda County Health Agency, Division of Environmental Health,

Edgar Howell, Ariu Levi

SF BCDC

Chris Parry

California Department of Fish and Game

Mike Rugg

U.S. FWS Endangered Species Office

Peter Sorenson

Interest Groups

Alameda Peace Education Network

Reverend John Foley

California League of Conservation Voters

Doug Linney

League of Women Voters

Sally Faulhaber

Interest Groups (continued)

Navy Family Services Center  
Sue Foulkes  
Ombudsman for the Enlisted/Officer's Wives Club  
Debbie Rice  
Ecumenical Peace Institute  
Reverend Daniel Buford  
Save San Francisco Bay Association  
Barry Nelson and Mark Holmes  
Alameda County SANE/Freeze  
Madge Strong  
East Bay Coalition for a Demilitarized Bay  
Lillian Nurmela  
IAM & AW Local 739  
Lyn Stirewalt  
Sierra Club  
Don Holsten  
Western States Legal Foundation  
Andrew Lichterman and Jackie Cabasso  
Bay Area Peace Navy  
Bob Heifetz  
Greenpeace of California  
Karen Topakian  
Oceanic Society  
Joan Patton

Interested Community Members

Louise Buss  
Roberta Hough  
Ann Ward Kane  
Reverend Larry Shultz  
Laura Collins  
James Thoennes

Federal Elected Officials

Congress  
Pete Stark\*, 9th District, Jill Casanof (Staffer)  
Ron Dellums, 8th District, Roberta Brooks (Staffer)  
Senate  
Alan Cranston\*, Ken Rogers (Staffer)  
Pete Wilson\*, Lynette Lee (Staffer)

State Elected Officials

Assemblyman Elihu M. Harris, Aleta Cannon (Staffer)  
Senator Nicholas Petris, Jenise Porter (Staffer)

\* These persons received written questionnaires.

**APPENDIX A-2**

**MAILING LIST**

City Government Officials

Councilman A.J. "Lil" Arnerich  
City of Alameda  
2263 Santa Clara  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 522-4100

Councilman Joe Camicia  
City of Alameda  
2263 Santa Clara  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 522-4100

Mayor Chuck Corica  
City of Alameda  
2263 Santa Clara  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 522-4100 X200

Henry Gardener  
Oakland City Manager  
One City Hall Plaza  
Oakland, CA 94612  
(415) 273-3301

Mayor Loni Hancock  
City of Berkeley  
2180 Milvia St  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
(415) 644-6484

Rita Haugner  
Former Councilmember  
City of Alameda  
824 Grant St.  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 522-8110

Dave Johnson  
Office of Mayor Wilson  
One City Hall Plaza  
Oakland, CA 94612  
(415) 273-3141

Mayor Edward McManus  
City of Albany  
1000 San Pablo Blvd.  
Albany, CA 94706  
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City Manager's Office  
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Councilman Hadi Monsef  
City of Alameda  
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Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 522-4100

William Norton  
Alameda City Manager  
2263 Santa Clara  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 522-4100

Dr. John Searles  
Superintendent of Alameda  
School District  
2200 Central Ave.  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 748-4060

City Government Officials

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City of Alameda  
2263 Santa Clara  
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Mayor Lionel Wilson  
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Office of Comm. & Econ. Affairs  
Alameda County Administrator's Off.  
1221 Oak St. Suite 555  
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Supervisor, Alameda County  
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1221 Oak St Rm 536  
Oakland, CA 94612  
(415) 272-6694

Supervisor Don Perata  
Supervisor, Alameda County  
3rd District  
1221 Oak St Rm 536  
Oakland, CA 94612  
(415) 272-6693

Supervisor Charles Santana  
Supervisor, Alameda County  
2nd District  
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Joint Local Government/Navy Task Force  
Alameda County Admin. Office  
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San Francisco, CA 94102  
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201 13th St., Room 15  
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(415) 763-0370

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22300 Foothill Blvd., Suite 1029  
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The Honorable Alan Cranston  
Senator  
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San Francisco, CA 94102  
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The Honorable Ron Dellums  
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Lynette Lee  
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2040 Ferry Building  
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The Honorable George Miller  
Congressional Rep-7th District  
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(415) 687-3260

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi  
Congressional Rep - 5th District  
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San Francisco, CA 94105  
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Ken Rogers  
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The Honorable Pete Stark  
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State Elected Officials

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State of California  
350 McAllister Room 1046  
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The Honorable Willie Brown  
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540 Van Ness Ave.  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
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The Honorable Robert Campbell  
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2901 McDonald  
Richmond, CA 94804  
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The Honorable Quentin Kopp  
Senator - 8th District  
363 El Camino Real Suite 1  
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The Honorable Milton Marks  
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Mr. Dwight R. Hoenig, Chief  
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Sacramento, CA 95818  
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Calif. Air Resources Board -  
Legal  
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Sacramento, CA 95814  
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Department of Defense

Commanding Officer  
Naval Supply Center  
Oakland, CA 94623-5081  
(415) 466-5201

Commanding Officer  
Naval Station Mare Island  
PWO Building 851, Code 80  
Vallejo, CA 94592

Captain Boennighausen  
Commanding Officer  
Naval Air Station Alameda  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415)

Randal Friedman  
COMNAVBAS SF  
Bldg. 1, Treasure Island  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
(415) 765-5613 X61

CDR Thomas N. Leduina  
Off. of the Judge Advocate  
General, Department of Navy  
200 Stovall St  
Alexandria, VA 22332

Captain Vaught  
Commanding Officer  
Naval Station, Treasure Island  
San Francisco, CA 94130  
(415) 765-9111

Federal Government Agencies

U.S. Dept. of Commerce - NOAA  
Southwest Region  
300 South Ferry St  
Terminal Island, CA 90731

U.S. Dept. of Hlth. & Human S.  
Office of Regional Director  
100 Van Ness Ave.  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
(415) 556-6746

U.S. Dept of Housing & Urban Div  
450 Golden Gate Ave.  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
(415) 556-5900

U.S. Dept. of Interior  
Fish & Wildlife Service  
24000 Avila Rd  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92656

Sacramento Area Office Ecol. Svc  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacrameneto, CA 95814  
(916) 978-4613

Bill Allen  
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U.S. Dept. of Interior  
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EPA, Region IX, T-4-6  
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Jim Carson  
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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
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Sacramento, CA 95825  
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Sharon Christopherson  
NOAA  
Hazardous Materials Response Branch  
7600 Sand Point Way, NE Bin C15700  
Seattle, WA 98115  
(206) 526-6829

Jean Circiello  
EPA, Region IX Library  
215 Fremont St  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
(415) 974-8076

Mr. Lee  
Natl. Marine Fisheries Serv.  
3150 Paradise Dr  
Tiburon, CA 94920

Sharon Morland  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
211 Main St  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
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Federal Government Agencies

Peter Sorenson  
Endangered Species Office  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
2800 Cottage Way Rm E1823  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846  
(916) 978-4866

John Takekawa  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
6924 Tremont Rd.  
Dixon, CA 95620  
(916) 756-1946

Local Civic Organizations

Kiwanis Club of America  
1119 College Ave.  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 523-1905

Lions Breakfast Club  
1547 Webster St.  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 523-7311

Elks Lodge  
2255 Santa Clara Ave.  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 522-1015

Don Dowdell  
President  
Rotary Club of America  
2510 Santa Clara Ave.  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(415) 523-5597

Sally Faulhaber  
League of Women Voters  
1003 Fair Oaks Ave  
Alameda, Ca 94501  
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Sue Foulkes  
Deputy Director  
Navy Family Services Center  
Alameda Naval Air Station (Code OJ) Bldg  
Alameda, CA 94501  
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Ann Hulen  
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Alameda, CA 94501  
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3181 Mission St. Box 20  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
(415) 648-6520

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Rockridge Market Mall  
5655 College Avenue  
Oakland, CA 94618

California Council for  
Environmental and Economic Balance  
1512 14th Street  
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USS Missouri Adhoc Citizn's Advisory Com  
Alameda County Admin. Office  
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(415) 653-5027

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Janet Silva

Dennis Thomas

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Mark Bradford

Carl Cade

Rosa Cox

Michael Donely

Leora Feeney

Margaret Foley

Julie Griffin

Richard Heckman

Robert Johnson

Dorothy Kimball

Joyce Linney

John Mottoros

Joseph Preston

Josephine Ruben

James L. Thoennus

Bill Thorpe

**APPENDIX B – INFORMATION REPOSITORIES  
AND SUGGESTED MEETING LOCATIONS**

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**15 FEBRUARY 1989**

## APPENDIX B

### INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND SUGGESTED MEETING LOCATIONS

#### A. Information Repositories

Alameda Public Library  
Main Branch  
2264 Santa Clara Street  
Alameda, California 94501  
(415) 748-4660

Hours:	Mon, Wed:	9:30 am - 9:00 pm
	Tue, Thu, Fri, Sat:	9:30 am - 5:30 pm
	Sun:	Closed

Oakland Main Library  
125 - 14th Street  
Oakland, California, 94612

Marilyn Rowan, Head Librarian (415) 273-3138  
Science, Business, and Sociology Section

Hours:	Mon - Thu:	10:00 am - 8:30 pm
	Fri, Sat:	10:00 am - 5:30 pm
	Sun:	Closed

#### B. Suggested Meeting Locations

Alameda High School  
Little Theatre  
2200 Central Avenue  
Alameda, California 94501

Approximate Capacity: 225 persons

Mastik Senior Center  
1155 Santa Clara Street  
Alameda, California 94501  
(415) 522-7630

Approximate Capacity: 100 persons

## APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY

15 FEBRUARY 1989

**APPENDIX C**  
**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**Asbestos:**

A fireproofing and insulating material, frequently used in brake linings, gaskets, and electrical and heating devices. Inhalation of asbestos fiber is known to cause cancer in humans.

**San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC):**

A State regulatory agency with jurisdiction over the San Francisco Bay and its shoreline. BCDC's authority includes regulating dredging and other activities affecting wetlands resources.

**Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD):**

The State agency with regulatory authority to implement and enforce air quality regulations and standards in the Bay Area.

**Benthic Organisms:**

Organisms living at the bottom of a body of water, usually found within the sediment. Examples of benthic organisms are crayfish and worms.

**Benzene:**

A flammable liquid derived from petroleum. At one time the most commonly used organic solvent, benzene is still widely used in the production of chemicals, in the rubber industry,

and as an octane booster in gasoline. Benzene is a known carcinogen.

**Bioaccumulative:**

A term used to describe substances that increase in concentration in living organisms (i.e., that are not metabolized or excreted) as these organisms breathe contaminated air, drink contaminated water, or eat contaminated food.

**California Department of Health Services (DHS):**

The State agency responsible for implementing California hazardous waste laws.

**California Health & Safety Code:**

Part of existing state law enacted to protect public health and the environment.

**Chromium:**

A metal that occurs naturally with deposits of other metal ores, most commonly used as an alloy in steel. Chromium is also an ingredient in pigments, leather tanning agents, and metal surface treatments and corrosion control.

**Community Relations Plan (CRP):**

A report that assesses and defines a community's informational needs concerning potential hazards posed by conditions at hazardous waste sites. The CRP also establishes an ongoing program to ensure two-way communication between an affected community and the public agency overseeing the site cleanup.

**CERCLA:**

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, commonly known as Superfund. This law authorizes EPA to respond directly to releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health and the environment.

**COMNAVBASE:**

Commander Naval Base. COMNAVBASE San Francisco, located at Treasure Island, establishes Navy policy in the San Francisco Bay Area for regional issues.

**Creosote:**

Coal tar used as a wood preservative to prevent rot.

**Dredging:**

The digging, accumulation, and extraction of sediment from the bottom of a lake, river, bay, or ocean. Dredging is performed to maintain flood control channels, accommodate structures such

as bridges, and provide for safe navigation and vessel berthing.

**East Bay Municipal Utilities District (EBMUD):**

A municipal water district that regulates drinking water and waste water discharge. EBMUD's jurisdiction includes areas of Alameda County and Contra Costa County, California.

**Estuary:**

The body of water where the ocean tides meet river currents. These conditions typically favor the forming of marshes (wetlands) around the estuary's perimeter, thus creating habitat rich in fish and wildlife resources.

**Groundwater:**

Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, gravel, or cracks in bedrock and often serves as a principal source of drinking water.

**Hazardous Waste:**

Wastes that are corrosive, ignitable, reactive or toxic. Examples of hazardous waste include solvents, acids, dry cleaning fluids, plating solutions, and certain plastics.

**Heavy Metals:**

Metals including mercury, lead, and chromium that can be toxic at relatively low concentrations.

**Initial Assessment Study (IAS):**

An IAS investigates potential areas of contamination and assesses the need for further study, utilizing existing data from previous site investigations and other detailed information regarding past and present operations at a site.

**Installation Restoration Program:**

A Department of Defense program to identify, assess, and clean up or control contamination from past hazardous waste disposal operations and hazardous materials spills at DOD facilities.

**Iron:**

A common metal naturally occurring in soil, water, and groundwater.

**Isocyanate:**

A salt of an acid used especially in the production of plastics and adhesives.

**Lead:**

A heavy metal used as a gasoline additive, in storage batteries, foil, solder, and construction equipment. Lead can be toxic when ingested or inhaled.

**Manometer:**

An instrument (pressure gauge) used for measuring the pressure of gases and vapors.

**Mercury:**

A metal which affects the respiratory system, central nervous system, and kidneys. Routes of exposure include inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, and ingestion. Mercury has a very low vapor pressure.

**NAVFACENGCOM:**

Naval Facilities Engineering Command. NAVFACENGCOM is the parent command and provides technical guidance for WESTDIV.

**NAVFAC:**

Same as NAVFACENGCOM.

**Organic Compounds:**

Chemical compounds composed primarily of carbon and hydrogen, including materials such as oils, pesticides, and solvents.

Organic compounds are derived from materials that originated as living organisms (e.g., petroleum or coal).

**Phenols:**

Phenols are a group of organic compounds that, in very low concentrations, produce a taste and odor problem in water. In higher concentrations, they are toxic to aquatic life. Phenols are a byproduct of petroleum refining, tanning, and textile, dye and resin manufacture.

**Plating Chemicals:**

Chemicals such as heavy metals, arsenic, and cyanide that are used in metal plating processes.

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs):**

A group of organic compounds used since 1926 in electric transformers as insulators and coolants, as well as in lubricants, carbonless paper, adhesives, and caulking compounds. PCBs degrade very slowly over time and can be bioaccumulated and stored in the fatty tissues of animals and humans. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency banned the general use of these compounds in 1979. PCBs can cause liver damage and have been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB):**

A State of California agency that maintains water quality standards for areas within its jurisdiction and enforces State water quality laws.

**Remedial Action (RA):**

A series of cleanup actions specified in the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) that are taken to provide a permanent solution to the human health and environmental hazards posed by an uncontrolled hazardous waste site.

**Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS):**

A two-part study that must be completed before the cleanup of a hazardous waste site can begin. The first part, known as the Remedial Investigation (RI), examines the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The second part, known as the Feasibility Study (FS), evaluates different methods of treating the contamination and recommends a method that will protect public health and the environment.

**Risk Assessment:**

An evaluation performed as part of the Remedial Investigation to assess conditions at a hazardous waste site and determine the risk posed to public health and/or the environment.

**Sediments:**

Decomposing animals and plants, mud, sand, and soil that settle at the bottom of a stream, lake, river, or pond.

**Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT):**

SWAT requirements are determined by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). The purpose of the SWAT is to determine if pollutants are leaching from landfills at NAS Alameda into the Bay. The air SWAT is to assess emissions of air pollutants from the landfills.

**Solvents:**

Liquids capable of dissolving other liquids or solids to form a solution. The chief uses of industrial solvents are as cleaners and degreasers. Solvents also are used in paints and pharmaceuticals. Many solvents are flammable and toxic to varying degrees.

**State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB):**

The SWRCB, along with nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) statewide, are the principal State agencies responsible for water quality control. The SWRCB provides guidance and oversight to the RWQCBs by adopting statewide plans, policies, regulations, and administrative procedures, as well as reviewing RWQCB decisions.

**Toluene:**

A clear liquid with a sweet, pungent odor. Toluene is used in the manufacture of organic compounds, dyes and explosives; and as a solvent for paints and coatings and a component of automobile and aviation fuels. Incidental skin contact may cause irritation and drying of skin. Ingestion of toluene may result in central nervous system depression.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):**

The federal Agency responsible for administering the Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), or "Superfund" as it is commonly known. EPA works with State and local agencies, providing technical oversight for cleanup activities at Federal facilities regulated by the Superfund program.

**Verification Study:**

A Verification Study involves the sampling and analysis of soil, air, and/or groundwater at a hazardous waste site. The purpose is to verify that contaminant concentrations at a site are high enough to warrant the development of remedial work plans.

**Waste Waters:**

Water disposed of from industrial and non-industrial sources containing heavy metals, solvents, detergents, paint, mercury, oil, grease, PCBs, fuel, and pesticides.

**WESTDIV:**

Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. The engineering field division for Navy activities in the western region of the United States.

**Wetland:**

An area that is covered or saturated with water long enough each year that it affects the types of soil and vegetation found in the area.

**Work Plan:**

The site Work Plan outlines in detail all of the technical and related tasks to be conducted during the RI/FS.

**Toxic:**

A term used to describe substances that can damage living tissues, cause nervous disorders, birth defects, behavioral abnormalities, illness, or death when ingested, inhaled, transferred to the fetus, or absorbed through the skin. Exposure to acutely toxic substances often results in an

impairment of normal body functions. Exposure to chronically toxic substances can result in a loss of normal body function.

**Xylene:**

Xylene is a chemical frequently used as a solvent; as a constituent of paint, lacquers, varnishes, adhesives, and cleaning fluids; and in the leather industry.

**APPENDIX D – LISTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE  
RECORD**

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**15 FEBRUARY 1989**

APPENDIX D

LISTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR NAS ALAMEDA

FROM	TO	DATE	DOC #	SUBJECT
		08/27/84	162	CONFIRMATION STUDY (VERIF STEP) HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
		05/01/85	195	DRAFT VERIFICATION STEP CONFIRMATION STUDY
		02/01/86	196	DRAFT CONFIRMATION STUDY (CHARAC. STEP) WORK PLAN
		10/19/83	197	CONFIRMATION STUDY SANITARY LANDFILL
		04/01/83	198	INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY
		02/01/86	199	DRAFT CONFIRMATION STUDY (CHARAC. STEP) HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
		02/01/86	194	DRAFT CONFIRMATION STUDY - ADDITIONAL TESTING
		07/01/88	216	REMEDIAL ACTION ORDER
		03/01/78	202	FINAL SUBMITTAL SANITARY LANDFILL SITE STUDY
		08/00/89	213	FINAL DRAFT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN
		08/00/89	214	FINAL DRAFT HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
		08/00/89	212	FINAL DRAFT SAMPLING PLAN
		04/01/88	218	HAZARDOUS RANKING SYSTEM PACKAGE
		03/31/87	193	SITE INVESTIGATION - NAVAL EXCHANGE GAS STATION
		09/21/87	160	MEETING AGENDA - CRWQCB MEETING
		08/27/84	161	CONFIRMATION STUDY - WORK PLAN VERIFICATION STEP
BAAQMD	NAVY	05/30/80	192	DRAFT SANITARY LANDFILL CLOSURE PLAN
BAAQMD	NAVY	03/29/88	163	REQUEST FOR SUBMITTAL OF INACTIVE LANDFILL QUESTIONNAIRES
BAAQMD	NAVY	10/21/88	243	REQUEST FOR AIR SWAT ON LANDFILLS
BAAQMD	NAVY	10/26/88	244	RESPONSE TO SAMPLING PLAN AND AIR SAMPLING PLAN
COE	NAVY	11/29/88	255	RESPONSE TO SWAT PLAN
CRWQCB	NAVY	09/14/82	174	COMMENTS BY STATE BOARD GEOLOGIST ON W.B. LANDFILL CLOSURE PLAN
CRWQCB	NAVY	09/26/88	126	ISSUANCE OF ORDER NO. 83-35- CLOSURE RQMNTS. FOR W.B. LANDFILL
CRWQCB	NAVY	09/08/82	138	RWQCB COMMENTS ON LANDFILL CLOSURE PLAN
CRWQCB	NAVY	06/11/87	141	NOTIFICATION OF SWAT REQUIREMENT FOR WEST BEACH LANDFILL
CRWQCB	NAVY	05/27/88	175	NOTIFICATION OF PLANS TO PLACE LANDFILL CLOSURE RQMNTS ON AGENDA
CRWQCB	NAVY	01/15/88	102	NOTIFICATION OF SWAT REPORT SUBMITTAL DATE
CRWQCB	NAVY	02/24/87	135	COMMENTS ON USE OF CLAMSHELL DREDGE SPOILS AS COVER ON LANDFILL
CRWQCB	NAVY	06/10/81	101	COMMENTS ON CLOSURE PLAN FOR WEST BEACH LANDFILL
CRWQCB	NAVY	06/11/86	131	COMMENTS ON USE OF DREDGE SPOILS AS COVER AT W.B. LANDFILL

APPENDIX D

LISTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR NAS ALAMEDA

FROM	TO	DATE	DOC #	SUBJECT
CRWQCB	NAVY	06/14/84	108	COMMENTS ON DRAFT WORK PLAN - VERIF. STEP OF CONFIRMATION STUDY
CRWQCB	NAVY	03/27/84	110	REQUEST FOR DATE AND TIME FOR A SITE VISIT
CRWQCB	NAVY	08/04/86	129	EXTENSION FOR SUBMITTAL OF POND CORRECTION PLAN
CRWQCB	NAVY	07/11/80	173	COMMENTS ON JUNE 13, 1980 MEETING CONCERNING WEST BEACH LANDFILL
CRWQCB	NAVY	06/14/88	128	COMMENTS ON WORK PLAN FOR VERIF. STEP - CONFIRMATION STUDY
CRWQCB	NAVY	09/21/83	115	CLASS II-2 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS
CRWQCB	NAVY	09/10/81	167	LETTER OF AGREEMENT FOR PROPOSED DREDGING PROJECT
CRWQCB	NAVY	11/14/86	133	COMMENTS ON INTERIM GRADIN PLAN FOR WEST BEACH LANDFILL
CRWQCB	NAVY	08/19/83	125	ISSUANCE OF TENTATIVE ORDER CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR W.B. LANDFILL
CRWQCB	NAVY	05/24/88	104	APPROVAL OF JOINT SWAT FOR WEST BEACH AND 1943-1956 LANDFILLS
CRWQCB	NAVY	03/04/85	124	REQUEST FOR INFO, RELATED TO CLOSURE ORDER OF WEST BEACH LANDFILL
CRWQCB	NAVY	02/27/82	118	NOTIFICATION OF JULY REG BOARD MTG AGENDA - CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS
DHS	NAVY	03/29/80	176	REQUEST FOR COMPLETION OF QUESTIONNAIRE
DHS	NAVY	06/30/88	215	NOTICE OF REMEDIAL ACTION ORDER
DHS	NAVY	11/29/79	155	REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON QUESTIONNAIRE
DHS	NAVY	06/22/84	148	COMMENTS ON PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR VERIFICATION STEP - MAY 1984
DHS	NAVY	10/13/88	242	RESPONSE TO ARARS REQUEST
DHS	NAVY	08/28/87	154	COMMENTS ON RI/FS WORKPLAN
DHS	NAVY	11/16/88	254	COMMENTS ON HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
EPA	NAVY	06/30/87	169	COMMENTS ON WORKPLAN FOR VERIF. STEP - CONFIRMATION STUDY
EPA	NAVY	07/14/87	171	SUBMISSION OF MISSING PAGE FROM COMMENTS ON WORKPLAN - VERIF. STEP
HLA	CRWQCB	02/11/88	117	SUBMISSION - ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS PLAN OF PROPOSED DREDGE MATERIAL
NAVY	ACEH	08/25/78	178	SUBMISSION OF SANITARY LANDFILL SITE STUDY
NAVY	ACEH	10/11/78	177	SUBMISSION OF CORRECTED PAGES FOR SANITARY LANDFILL SITE STUDY
NAVY	BAAQMD	09/12/88	206	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	BAAQMD	10/27/88	248	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	BAAQMD	06/22/88	164	SUBMISSION OF COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES ON INACTIVE LANDFILLS

APPENDIX D

LISTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR NAS ALAMEDA

FROM	TO	DATE	DOC #	SUBJECT
NAVY	BAAQMD	09/30/88	226	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NAVY	BAAQMD	10/05/88	235	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS-ARAR
NAVY	BAAQMD	07/15/88	222	SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT TEST PROPOSAL SCHEDULE
NAVY	BAAQMD	12/01/88	256	MINUTES OF MEETING ON AIR SWAT SCOPE OF WORK
NAVY	BCDC	09/30/88	231	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NAVY	BCDC	10/27/88	253	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	BCDC	10/05/88	240	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS-ARAR
NAVY	BCDC	09/12/88	211	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	CDFG	10/27/88	250	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	CDFG	09/30/88	228	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NAVY	CDFG	10/05/88	237	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS-ARAR
NAVY	CDFG	09/12/88	208	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	CDE	10/27/88	252	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	CDE	09/12/88	210	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	CDE	09/30/88	230	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NAVY	CDE	10/09/88	239	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS-ARAR
NAVY	CRWQCB	04/30/84	111	CONFIRMATION OF SITE VISIT DATE AND TIME
NAVY	CRWQCB	06/06/80	116	SUBMISSION OF SEISMIC STABILITY STUDIES FOR WEST BEACH LANDFILL
NAVY	CRWQCB	09/20/83	107	PRELIMINARY REPORT OF CONFIRMATION STUDY FOR WEST BEACH LANDFILL
NAVY	CRWQCB	03/04/86	121	PROVIDING UPDATE ON WEST BEACH LANDFILL CLOSURE
NAVY	CRWQCB	12/31/84	127	SUBMISSION OF STATUS REPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE INVESTIGATION
NAVY	CRWQCB	09/08/83	109	SUBMISSION OF LANDFILL CLOSURE APPLICATION FOR WEST BEACH LANDFILL
NAVY	CRWQCB	03/28/86	183	RESPONSE TO CRWQCB LETTER OF MARCH 4, 1986
NAVY	CRWQCB	08/17/87	198	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 172
NAVY	CRWQCB	07/18/83	106	FY 83 MCON P-183, SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM, CLOSURE PLAN
NAVY	CRWQCB	10/29/86	144	SUBMISSION OF INTERIM GRADING PLAN FOR POND PREVENTION AT W.B.L.
NAVY	CRWQCB	07/31/87	140	COMMENTS ON 19 JUNE 1988 MTG WITH DHS
NAVY	CRWQCB	08/19/86	130	RESPONSE TO CRWQCB LETTER OF AUGUST 4, 1986
NAVY	CRWQCB	05/16/85	105	SUBMISSION OF DRAFT VERIFICATION STEP - CONFIRMATION STUDY

APPENDIX D

LISTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR NAS ALAMEDA

FROM	TO	DATE	DOC #	SUBJECT
NAVY	CRWQCB	05/05/86	142	PROVISION OF TESTING PLAN FOR DREDGING AT SEAPLANE LAGOON
NAVY	CRWQCB	10/15/84	170	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 182
NAVY	CRWQCB	05/03/88	103	REQUEST FOR JOINT SWAT FOR WEST BEACH AND 1943-1956 LANDFILLS
NAVY	CRWQCB	10/05/88	234	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS-ARAR
NAVY	CRWQCB	05/25/84	188	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 150
NAVY	CRWQCB	08/29/86	147	RESPONSE TO CRWQCB LETTER OF AUGUST 4, 1986
NAVY	CRWQCB	11/26/83	122	PROVIDING UPDATE ON WEST BEACH LANDFILL CLOSURE - COVER MATERIAL
NAVY	CRWQCB	04/04/86	123	REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON WORK PLAN FOR CHAR. STEP - CONFIRM. STUDY
NAVY	CRWQCB	05/17/84	187	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 157
NAVY	CRWQCB	09/09/83	114	COMMENTS-TENTATIVE ORDER FOR CLASS II-2 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE
NAVY	CRWQCB	05/16/83	184	MCON PROJECT P-183, SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM - W.B. LANDFILL
NAVY	CRWQCB	02/12/86	190	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 156
NAVY	CRWQCB	08/21/84	201	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 159
NAVY	CRWQCB	02/09/87	134	REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON USE OF CLAMSHELL DREDGED SPOILS AS COVER
NAVY	CRWQCB	02/12/86	136	UPDATE ON CHARACTERIZATION STEP - CONFIRMATION STUDY
NAVY	CRWQCB	08/27/75	137	NOTIFICATION OF EXPECTED DATE FOR PLACEMENT OF COVER ON LANDFILL
NAVY	CRWQCB	10/20/87	112	REQUEST COMMENTS RE: USE OF CLAMSHELL DREDGE MATL. FOR LNDFL CVR.
NAVY	CRWQCB	06/15/87	139	NOTIFICATION OF MTG. W/ EPA, CRWQCB, DHS & NAVY ON JUNE 19, 1987
NAVY	CRWQCB	04/25/86	146	RESPONSE TO CRWQCB LETTER OF MARCH 4, 1986
NAVY	CRWQCB	09/12/88	203	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	CRWQCB	10/27/88	247	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	CRWQCB	11/26/86	181	RESPONSE TO CRWQCB LETTER OF NOVEMBER 14, 1986
NAVY	CRWQCB	07/15/88	219	SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT TEST PROPOSAL SCHEDULE
NAVY	CRWQCB	09/30/88	225	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NAVY	CRWQCB	10/01/86	132	SUBMISSION OF AERIAL SURVEY OF THE W.B. LANDFILL
NAVY	CRWQCB	07/28/86	143	REQUEST FOR EXTENSION FOR SUBMITTAL OF POND PREVENTION PLAN
NAVY	CRWQCB	01/27/87	145	SUBMISSION OF AS-BUIL INTERIM GRADING PLAN FOR W.B. LANDFILL

APPENDIX D

LISTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR NAS ALAMEDA

FROM	TO	DATE	DOC #	SUBJECT
NAVY	DHS	02/15/83	119	RESPONSE TO DHS LETTER OF JANUARY 24, 1983 - INTERIM STATUS DOC.
NAVY	DHS	09/30/88	224	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NAVY	DHS	05/25/84	150	REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON WORK PLAN - VERIF STEP - CONFIRMATION STUDY
NAVY	DHS	02/12/86	156	REQUEST FOR FURTHER COMMENTS ON VERIF. STEP FINDINGS
NAVY	DHS	03/29/84	179	SUBMISSION OF CONFIRMATION STUDY FOR WEST BEACH LANDFILL
NAVY	DHS	12/31/84	113	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 127
NAVY	DHS	05/16/85	118	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 105
NAVY	DHS	10/05/88	233	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS - ARAR
NAVY	DHS	02/12/86	189	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 136
NAVY	DHS	05/18/88	133	ISSUANCE OF REMEDIAL ACTION ORDER
NAVY	DHS	08/21/84	159	COMMENTS FROM JULY 26, 1984 MTG. W/ CRWQCB, DHS AND NAVY
NAVY	DHS	04/04/86	183	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 123
NAVY	DHS	12/21/79	149	SUBMISSION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE INVENTORY FORM
NAVY	DHS	06/13/87	152	NOTIFICATION OF MTG. W/EPA, CRWQCB, DHS & NAVY ON JUNE 19, 1987
NAVY	DHS	09/12/88	204	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	DHS	08/17/87	200	COPY TO LETTER - SEE DOC. NO. 172
NAVY	DHS	07/15/88	221	SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT TEST PROPOSAL SCHEDULE
NAVY	DHS	05/17/83	191	SUBMISSION OF INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY
NAVY	DHS	10/15/84	182	SUBMISSION OF INFO. CONFIRMED IN NAVY LETTER OF AUGUST 21, 1984
NAVY	DHS	05/17/84	157	CONFIRMATION OF TIMETABLES RELATED TO CONFIRMATION STUDY
NAVY	DHS	10/27/88	246	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	EPA	03/29/84	186	SUBMISSION OF CONFIRMATION STUDY FOR WEST BEACH LANDFILL
NAVY	EPA	08/17/87	172	RESPONSE TO EPA'S COMMENTS ON WORKPLAN - VERIF. STEP
NAVY	EPA	09/12/88	203	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	EPA	07/15/88	220	SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT TEST PROPOSAL SCHEDULE
NAVY	EPA	06/04/81	165	SUBMISSION OF COMPLETED NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE FORM
NAVY	EPA	10/05/88	232	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS-ARAR

APPENDIX D

LISTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR NAS ALAMEDA

FROM	TO	DATE	DOC #	SUBJECT
NAVY	EPA	09/30/88	223	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NAVY	EPA	06/15/87	168	NOTIFICATION OF MTG. W/ EPA, CRWQCB, DHS & NAVY ON JUNE 19, 1987
NAVY	EPA	05/17/83	180	SUBMISSION OF INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY
NAVY	EPA	04/15/88	217	SUBMISSION OF HAZARDOUS RANKING SYSTEM (HRS) PACKAGE
NAVY	EPA	10/27/88	245	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	NOAA	09/30/88	229	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NAVY	NOAA	10/27/88	251	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	NOAA	10/05/88	238	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS-ARAR
NAVY	NOAA	09/12/88	209	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	USFWS	10/27/88	249	SUBMISSION OF LAND SWAT PROPOSAL
NAVY	USFWS	10/05/88	236	REQUEST FOR APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT & APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS-ARAR
NAVY	USFWS	09/12/88	207	SUBMISSION OF SAMPLING PLAN, QAPP & HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
NAVY	USFWS	09/30/88	227	SUBMISSION OF AIR SAMPLING PLAN
NOAA	NAVY	10/12/88	241	COMMENTS ON DRAFT SAMPLING PLAN
RAC	NAVY	08/17/81	166	COMMENTS ON PROPOSED DREDGING

Abbreviation

Full Title

ACEH	Alameda County Environmental Health
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BCDC	San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CRWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
DHS	California Department of Health Services
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HLA	Harding Lawson Associates
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RAC	California Resources Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**APPENDIX E – RESPONSE TO PUBLIC  
COMMENTS**

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**15 FEBRUARY 1989**

## APPENDIX E

### RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE NAS ALAMEDA COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

From: Alameda Peace Education Network (APEN), # 1

Comment  
Summary:

APEN asserted that the role of the independent technical expert to the Technical Review Committee (TRC) as a liaison between the TRC and the Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) and as a community advocate was not clearly stated in the Community Relations Plan (CRP). Specific technical areas of concern that APEN noted were the potential for contamination of Alameda wells, health-based versus technology-based cleanup standards, a new technology assessment for the Remedial Action Plan (RAP), preference for in-situ cleanup methods, and the risk/benefit analysis of the RAP.

Response:

As described in Section 7.1 of the CRP, the TRC is a Navy Installation Restoration (IR) policy requirement. The role of the technical expert is to ensure that technical data is accurately interpreted, and that appropriate remedial actions are implemented. This role encompasses providing input on those specific technical areas identified by APEN. Moreover, the Navy plans to conduct technical workshops to educate the community on specific technical issues related to site activities. (See Section 7.2 of the CRP and the response to the following comment.)

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 2

Comment  
Summary:

APEN suggested that the following topics be covered during technical workshops for the community: toxic effects, toxic risk evaluation procedures, risk/benefit analysis procedures, cleanup technologies, and hydrogeological and ecological principles.

Response:

Determination of the content of the technical workshops will be made after consultation with the TRC and the CAC. The CAC would be the appropriate forum for suggesting topics to be covered during technical workshops for the community.

From: APEN, # 3

Comment  
Summary:

APEN stated that delays should be avoided in posting required notices at the picnic area and fishing pier.

Response: The Navy is committed to minimizing potential exposure to community members and Navy personnel, and plans to post a sign at the fishing pier, as recommended in the final draft of the Public Health and Environmental Evaluation Plan (PHEEP). The sign at the fishing pier will be posted by 28 February 1989. No delays will be permitted in posting warning signs at the fishing pier or elsewhere should such a need arise.

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 4

Comment  
Summary: APEN asserted that epidemiological studies should be "anticipated" if human health risks are confirmed.

Response: The Navy has submitted a PHEEP for regulatory review as part of the requirements for the Remedial Action Order (RAO) issued by the California Department of Health Services (DHS). The purpose of this document is to determine if human or environmental health risks are present. After completion of this document the Navy will evaluate the appropriateness of an epidemiological study.

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 5

Comment  
Summary: APEN suggested that discussions between the Navy and representatives of the native American community be conducted to develop appropriate contingency procedures should Indian burial grounds be discovered during site cleanup.

Response: The Navy will contact appropriate representatives of the native American community prior to beginning cleanup at NAS Alameda IR sites. Furthermore, the Navy will take all reasonable steps to avoid disturbing Indian burial grounds, should they be identified on NAS Alameda property (none have been discovered to date).

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 6

Comment  
Summary: APEN suggested that Appendix D of the CRP (a listing of the Administrative Record) be sorted by both date and agency.

Response: To minimize redundancy in the CRP, Appendix D will remain in its current form. Any questions regarding the Administrative Record should be referred to Virginia Felker-Thorpe at (415) 869-4101. To clarify further Appendix D, all abbreviations included in Appendix D will be explained in the back of Appendix D.

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 7

Comment

Summary: APEN stated that the awarding of contracts by the Navy should be consistent with minority hiring practices as specified under CERCLA §105(f).

Response: The Navy is evaluating its contracting procedures under CERCLA to ensure consistency with Section 105(f).

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 8

Comment

Summary: APEN stated that concerns may increase over worker safety if non-union contractors are used during site cleanup.

Response: As required under the RAO issued by DHS, the Navy has completed a Health and Safety Plan. Among the requirements of this plan are the standards for the protection of personnel performing sampling, monitoring, or cleanup activities at the NAS Alameda IR sites.

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 9

Comment

Summary: APEN expressed concern that signs be posted at any areas of "confirmed or suspected" areas of contamination.

Response: As described above (see response to APEN, comment # 3), warning signs will be posted wherever potential exposure to contamination may threaten human health or the environment. The Navy is committed to minimizing potential exposure to community members and Navy personnel.

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 10

Comment

Summary: APEN also expressed concern regarding possible hazards to fishermen resulting from fish contaminated by the Seaplane Lagoon.

Response: No information currently exists to suggest that fish are contaminated from the Seaplane Lagoon. However, if evidence of such a threat is discovered, the Navy will take all reasonable steps to protect the health and safety of fishermen, nearby residents, and Navy personnel. A more thorough investigation into this matter falls under the scope of the PHEEP.

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 11

Comment  
Summary: APEN expressed the same concern over the possible existence of Indian burial grounds at NAS Alameda as APEN (see APEN comment # 5).

Response: Please refer to the response to APEN, comment # 5.

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 12

Comment  
Summary: APEN suggested that an independent technical advisor be appointed to both the TRC and the CAC.

Response: As described in Section 7.1 of the CRP, the CAC will have the responsibility to choose one of its members as a representative on the TRC. The CAC is welcome to select a representative from an independent scientific or technical institution as its representative to the TRC.

From: Alameda Peace Education Network, # 13

Comment  
Summary: APEN requested a written reply from the Navy in response to the issues raised by base employee at the September 26, 1988 community meeting.

Response: NAS Alameda will provide a written response to base employee and APEN by 20 February 1989.

From: East Bay Coalition for a Demilitarized Bay (EBCDB), # 1

Comment  
Summary: EBCDB requested that their organization title in Appendices A-1 and A-2 be corrected.

Response: Corrections have been made.

From: Greenpeace, # 1

Comment  
Summary: Greenpeace recommended adding a community relations technique aimed at reaching past facility employees and military personnel for the purpose of determining these people's potential health risks posed by the contamination. They recommended using Navy publications or a personnel records search to accomplish this task.

Response: The Navy will determine its policy regarding contacting past employees and military personnel, and will consider this recommendation when developing that policy. The Navy has not yet determined the health risk posed by the contamination, but will make this determination during the NAS Alameda IR process.

From: Greenpeace, # 2

Comment

Summary: Greenpeace expressed concern about how NAS Alameda will handle toxic material from new construction.

Response: While not part of the Navy's NAS Alameda IR program, the Navy will address issues surrounding current practices within the scope of at least one fact sheet.

From: Greenpeace, # 3

Comment

Summary: Greenpeace expressed concern that Pier 2 and Pier 3 are not incorporated into the site description.

Response: These areas are no longer part of the Navy's NAS Alameda IR program. The decision not to include these sites in the NAS Alameda IR program is based on the Navy's evaluation of these and other sites in the 1983 Initial Assessment Study, which found that no significant contamination existed at Pier 2 or Pier 3. Both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DHS concurred with the Pier 2 and Pier 3 findings.

From: Greenpeace, # 4

Comment

Summary: Greenpeace expressed an interest in seeing the Navy conduct a sediment sample study to determine previous reactor spills.

Response: The Navy conducted a sediment evaluation of Pier 2 and Pier 3 in May 1988.

From: Greenpeace, # 5

Comment

Summary: Greenpeace expressed concern regarding the Navy not conducting a sediment transport study of San Francisco Bay.

Response: The Navy cooperates with EPA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and other agencies in conducting sediment transport studies

when they are required for Navy projects. This is not a part of the NAS Alameda IR program.

From: Greenpeace, # 6

Comment

Summary: Greenpeace requested that the spelling of interviewee's name in Appendices A-1 and A-2 be corrected.

Response: Corrections have been made.

From: Western States Legal Foundation (WSLF), # 1

Comment

Summary: WSLF recommended establishing a procedure for community members to obtain copies of documents placed in the information repository, perhaps by attaching a mail-in coupon to the announcement of a document being added to the repository.

Response: While copies of documents are available for review in the information repository, community members or other interested parties may request additional copies by sending a letter to Virginia Felker-Thorpe, the NAS Alameda Public Affairs Officer, at the following address:

Commanding Officer  
Naval Air Station (Code OB)  
Alameda, CA 94501-5000  
Attention: Virginia Felker-Thorpe

From: Western States Legal Foundation, # 2

Comment

Summary: WSLF recommended briefing the county supervisors and members of the county Task Force on Navy homeporting as well as Alameda city officials. They recommended that the Navy coordinate with the County Administrator's office regarding these briefings.

Response: As identified in Section 7.3.d in the CRP, NAS Alameda plans to brief interested local, State, and federal elected officials. To reflect the emphasis of this comment, the Navy has revised this section of the CRP to include interested county officials beyond elected officials.

From: Western States Legal Foundation, # 3

Comment

Summary: WSLF suggested adding the County Task Force on Navy Homeporting to the mailing list.

Response: The Navy has added the task force to the mailing list.

From: Western States Legal Foundation, # 4

Comment

Summary: WSLF recommended conducting extensive outreach to past and present facility employees and military personnel to determine the sources and extent of contamination at the facility. They recommended working with the unions and other facility organizations to determine the best method for obtaining information while assuring no adverse consequences result for individuals providing information.

Response: The Navy will determine its policy of involving past and present facility employees and military personnel in the identification of possible sources of contamination. The Navy will consider this recommendation when developing that policy.